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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

GOVERNOR SMITH'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE political documents in the history of the country, declare many thoughtful writers for the press, is Gov. Alfred E. Smith's reply to the open letter of Charles C. Marshall, because for the first time in our history it brings into the field of open and dignified discussion a question hitherto dealt with mainly in whispers and by innuendo. This is the question of the alleged "irrepressible conflict" between the Catholic Church and the State, or, in Governor Smith's own words, "between religious loyalty to the Catholic faith and patriotic loyalty to the United States." For the first time, notes the Atlanta *Constitution*, "a potential candidate for the Presidency has been publicly challenged to show how he could give undivided allegiance to his country and to his Church." This challenge, courteously and dispassionately stated in an open letter from Mr. Marshall, published first in *The Atlantic Monthly*, is answered in the same tone in the same magazine by the Governor, whose reply is eagerly read and discust in every section of the land. In Montana the Helena *Independent* (Dem.) calls it "by far the most important utterance of any public man bearing on the Presidential campaign of 1928," because "it will go a long way in removing, or at least modifying, the fear of millions of Americans that the laws of the Catholic Church and the influence of its prelates come first in the minds of those communicants who are entrusted with offices and power under the Republic to guide the destinies of America." Many editors express the hope and belief that the "religious issue" has been removed for all time from American politics by Governor Smith's words. "The practical question has been answered," says the Cleveland *Press*, an independent Scripps-Howard paper, "and the answer is this: Any true American who happens to be a Catholic can not properly be barred from aspiring to the highest office within the gift of the American people."

International Newsreel photograph

GOVERNOR SMITH

"I recognize no power in the institution of my Church to interfere with the operation of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land."

"The remarkable reply made by Alfred E. Smith will be sufficient to convince any rational man that it is absurd to charge that, because a man is a Catholic, he has no right to the office of President," declares the Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.). But, it adds: "The unfortunate truth is that a very small proportion of the people of this country are rational." "As President, Al Smith would be under no sinister influence of the Pope," agrees the Spartanburg (S. C.) *Herald*, "but there are in this country many people who believe he would be influenced, and there is no way to make people who entertain such views abandon them." "That there is no place for religious bigotry in our politics is freely admitted, but nevertheless we face a condition and not a theory in this matter, and a large number of non-Catholics entertain a certain indescribable fear that a Catholic President would do something abhorrent to those of other religious faiths," remarks the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.). And the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), while describing the Governor's letter as "one of the most impressive documents of the day, or even of the generation," fears that "on minds fixt in fear and distrust of Roman Catholicism it probably will make no impression whatever." What the political effect of the letter will be on people of this type, argues the Democratic New York *World*, there is at present no way to estimate. All we can do, it says, is to "wait and see." For—

> "The antagonism to Governor Smith on account of his Catholicism has been cherished mainly by those inhabitants of rural sections, particularly in the South, who think of a Catholic in terms of horns, forked tail, and fiery breath. That their prejudice, which is entirely a matter of ignorant emotion, would be removed by such an appeal to reason as the Governor has issued is surely not probable.
>
> "As a matter of fact, the great majority of these people have even now barely heard of the Governor's reply. They may have read the head-lines and peered at the pictures; but to assume that they have spelled their way through this long and somewhat difficult document, digested what it means, and arrived at any rational opinion about it, is simply to be absurd. So far as they

GOVERNOR SMITH'S OWN SUMMARY OF HIS CREED

(As stated at the end of his reply.)

"I summarize my creed as an American Catholic:

"I believe in the worship of God according to the faith and practise of the Roman Catholic Church. I recognize no power in the institutions of my Church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land.

"I believe in absolute freedom of conscience for all men, and in equality of all churches, all sects, and all beliefs before the law as a matter of right, and not as a matter of favor.

"I believe in the absolute separation of Church and State and in the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution, that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

"I believe that no tribunal of any Church has any power to make any decree of any force in the law of the land other than to establish the status of its own communicants within its own Church.

"I believe in the support of the public school as one of the cornerstones of American liberty. I believe in the right of every parent to choose whether his child shall be educated in the public school or in a religious school supported by those of his own faith.

"I believe in the principle of noninterference by this country in the internal affairs of other nations, and that we should stand stedfastly against any such interference by whomsoever it may be urged.

"And I believe in the common brotherhood of man under the common fatherhood of God.

"In this spirit I join with fellow-Americans of all creeds in a fervent prayer that never again in this land will any public servant be challenged because of the faith in which he has tried to walk humbly with his God."

> are concerned, it will take months before the thing sinks in. It will take long nights of discussion in the village stores, columns of explanation by little weekly newspapers, hours of oratory by local spellbinders at cross-roads meetings.
>
> "After all this has occurred, and not before, it will be time to talk about the political effect."

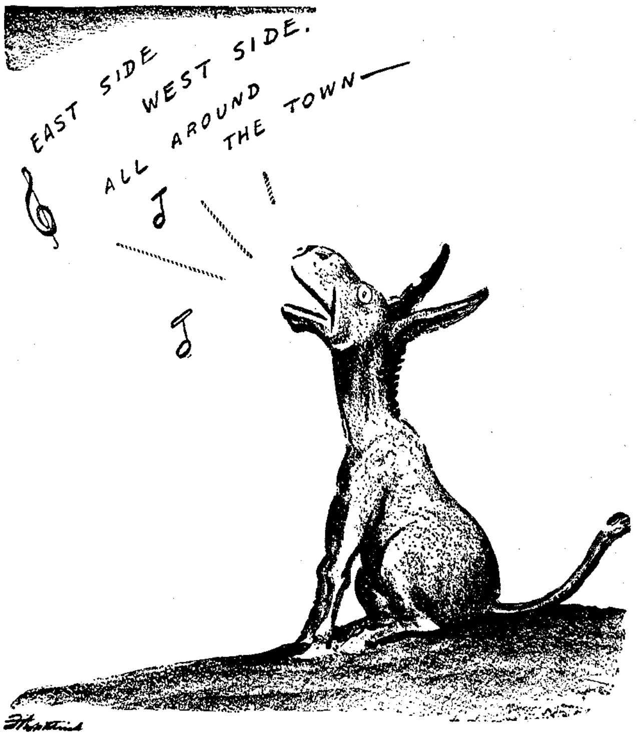
But, in the meantime, it is possible to note a more immediate reaction on the part of the press and the politicians. Among Democratic papers and Democratic leaders we find little but praise for the tone and substance of the New York Governor's letter. But no sooner does he lay the bogey of bigotry than his opponents within his party announce that his religion is not the issue, but that what really matters is his attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. Thus, the correspondents inform us that the supporters of William G. McAdoo have decided to concentrate their anti-Smith fire upon the Governor's alleged "wetness"; and there are even rumors that they may put forward a dry Catholic, like Senator Thomas J. Walsh, to split the Smith forces in the Democratic Convention. "It is unquestionably true that eliminating the religious issue leaves the matter of Governor Smith's wetness as the next barrier he must overcome," says David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington. If he will "make a declaration on Prohibition as clear, as straightforward and as convincing as his letter to Mr. Marshall," says Jesse H. Jones, Finance Director of the Democratic National Committee and publisher of the Houston *Chronicle*, "he might be able to get the South." After an interview with National Chairman Clem L. Shaver, of West Virginia, Mr. Jones made this statement in a dispatch from New York to his Texas paper:

> "If he will make it as clear to the West and South, and to the rest of the country, that the President, or even Congress by unanimous vote, can not alter the Constitution of the United States, without another constitutional amendment, and that Prohibition is now in our Constitution, and that in taking the oath of office the President must swear to uphold the Constitution and to enforce the laws, he will be meeting another important question, and be more acceptable as the Democratic leader."

If Alfred E. Smith is nominated at the next convention, says Mr. Jones, he will get the electoral vote of the Southern States. And from a Republican, Dr. Horace D. Taft, brother of the former President, comes the statement that the Governor "could carry the South and West if he could convince the overwhelming majority of drys in those sections that he would do nothing to endanger the cause of Prohibition."

Since the "Solid South" is generally regarded as the crux of the situation by backers of Governor Smith, the attitude of the Southern press is of peculiar interest. The reaction of these Democratic papers to the Governor's statement is predominantly friendly and approving. Thus in South Carolina the Columbia *State* remarks: "If the Marshall letter was designed to get the Governor in a hole or corner, it failed. One or two more like it, drawing such replies, and curb-market quotations on 'Smith stock' would advance beyond par." In the same State the Greenville *News* applauds his "straightforward and clear-cut declaration in behalf of a fundamental principle of the American Republic, complete separation of Church and State"; and the Charleston *News and Courier* remarks that "Governor Smith has done very well for himself in his answers to Mr. Marshall's questions." In North Carolina, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Cabinet, declares in his Raleigh *News and Observer* that "Governor Smith's record as Governor of New York is his best argument that he is uninfluenced by the Church in his public service." His letter "is the finest statement of the American Catholic's political point of view ever written," says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, and the neighboring Mobile *Register* commends him for "the frankness and fairness with which he has met this issue." As the New Orleans *Item* remarks:

> "Governor Smith's statement of his conception of his freedom as a citizen, viewed in relation to his religion, is merely a well-worded declaration of what every intelligent citizen already understands. It probably won't appeal to the massive type of intellect that keeps itself awake nights by its sage apprehension of the sudden appearance of the papal fleet in the Potomac River. After all is said, the best expression of Mr. Smith's attitude as


EAST SIDE WEST SIDE.
ALL AROUND THE TOWN—

PRACTISING FOR 1928

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

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a citizen of the United States, on all questions raised by the discussion of the relation or nonrelation of Church and State, is furnished by the record of his acts and accomplishments during the long period in which he has been the most powerful political figure in the most popular State in the Union. This has commended him to the bulk of his fellow citizens in all religious communions. It also satisfies us."

"The imputation that members of one religious group are less loyal to American institutions than members of another deserves to be branded as the rankest bigotry and slander, utterly without foundation in fact," declares the Houston *Post-Dispatch;* and another Texas paper, the Dallas *News*, applauds Al Smith for his "sincerity, his frankness, his courage, and his Americanism." The Governor's letter is "a pivotal political document, says the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which adds: "As an answer to the charge that his religion imposes on him a set of concepts and loyalties that would militate against his discharging the duties of the Presidency in accordance with the best American traditions, it is annihilating." His personal creed, as stated in his letter, remarks the Macon *Telegraph*, "is so strongly Constitutional that it might be taken for a repudiation of what has been the popular conception of the historic position of the Catholic Church. It is all that can be expected of any American." Nor is its sincerity to be doubted, points out the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "for it is merely the avowal of a creed which Governor Smith has lived throughout a long and singularly able public career in the service of his State." "His summing up of his attitude will satisfy all fair-minded American citizens of his loyalty to his Church in spiritual affairs and to his country under the Constitution and its laws," says the Chattanooga *Times*. "Governor Smith is worthy of the Presidential nomination, and if nominated should be supported whole-heartedly," declares the Wheeling (W. Va). *Register*.

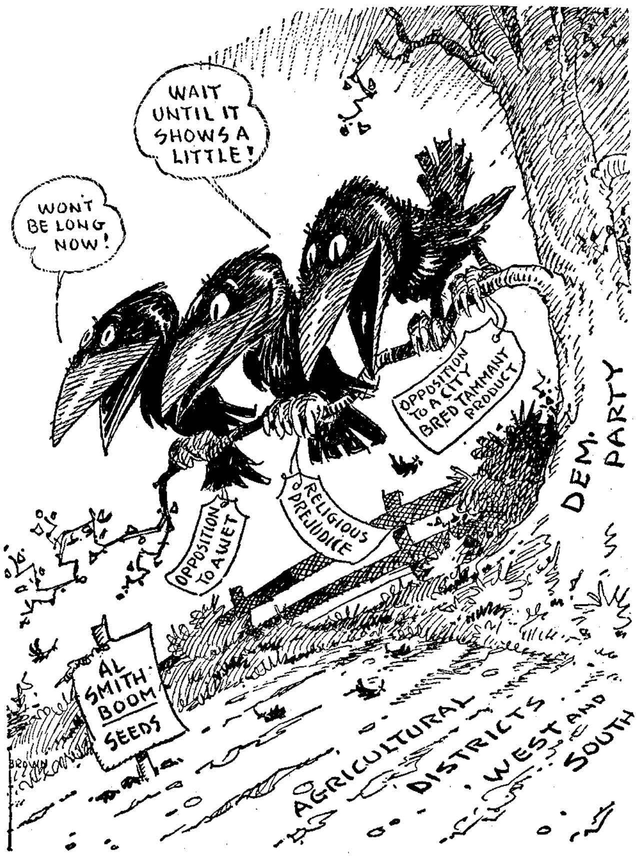
"History, whatever the legal interpretations or distortions of the canonical laws of the Church may be, refutes the imputation in Mr. Marshall's letter that the Catholics of America can not be both members of their Church and good citizens of this Republic," avers the Nashville *Tennessean*, which adds: "In every war that has been fought for the Republic, Catholics have served with heroic devotion."

Those Southern papers which seize upon this occasion to declare against Governor Smith's candidacy do so, not on the ground of his religion, but of his lack of enthusiasm for Prohibition. "If the Governor's stand on the religious question were even more generally acceptable than it probably is, the South would still reject him because of his attitude on Prohibition," says the Macon *News;* and it adds: "totally aside from the religious issue, his nomination would wreck the Democratic party." While admitting that his statement on the religious issue is "clear, forceful, and unambiguous," the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* declares: " Democrats must not nominate a man who probably in his messages to Congress would advocate the manufacture and sale of beer and wine."

Next to that of the Democratic South, the response of the dry West is of political interest. Here, if we may judge by the press comment, opinion divides along much the same lines as in the South. Thus in California, Mr. McAdoo's State, we find the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) remarking: "If Governor Smith can overcome the other objections to his selection as Chief Executive —his political beliefs, his opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment, and the general satisfaction in the country with the party and executive in power—he need have no worry about being defeated on a religious issue."

In Denver *The Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.) sees "one vital point gained" by the Marshall-Smith correspondence, and that is "that any American who may be a Roman Catholic is not barred by that fact from aspiring to the Presidency." And in Detroit *The News* (Ind.) finds the most complete answer to Mr. Marshall's imputations "in Governor Smith's own record and in the records of thousands of other Catholics who have held public office." Governor Smith has exprest what, from our experience, is the attitude of all intelligent American Catholics, remarks the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), and in *The Journal* (Dem.) of the same city we read: "This is a frank, straightforward statement and indicates that Governor Smith has no wish to stand before the public except firmly upon his convictions."

In Oregon, a State recently carried by the Ku Klux Klan, the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) thinks that the Marshall-Smith correspondence "should go far to dispose of religion as a political issue." But, it adds: "The issue on which the Democratic party will choose between Governor Smith and some other aspirant for the nomination will be that between wet and dry."


WAIT UNTIL IT SHOWS A LITTLE!
WON'T BE LONG NOW!
OPPOSITION TO A CITY BRED TAMMANY PRODUCT
RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE
OPPOSITION TO A WET
DEM. PARTY
AL SMITH BOOM SEEDS
AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS . WEST AND SOUTH
BROWN

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THERE WERE THREE CROWS SAT ON A TREE

[Republican Ridicule for Smith's Opponents]

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Comment in the Eastern press, regardless of party lines, in the main applauds the "sound Americanism" of Governor Smith's letter, and commends the temperate and dignified tone of the correspondence on both sides.

This now famous exchange of open letters was begun by Charles C. Marshall, of New York, a retired lawyer and a reputed authority on canon law, whose communication appeared in the April number of *The Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Marshall suggested to Governor Smith that the time was ripe for a declaration "that shall clear away all doubt" as to the reconcilability of the status and claims of the Roman Catholic Church with American constitutional principles. As evidence of an "irrepressible conflict" between Catholic polity and the established political doctrines of the American Republic, Mr. Marshall quoted from certain Papal encyclicals to prove that the Church made a virtue of intolerance and set its authority above that of the State. In a reply published in the May *Atlantic Monthly* and carried by the Associated Press, Governor Smith says in part:

"Taking your letter as a whole and reducing it to commonplace English, you imply that there is conflict between religious

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated.

1. In what country in Europe is there a surplus of 1,700,000 women? (p. 15).
2. What emotion is said to lie at the base of human tears? (p. 20).
3. Who is the present ruler of Albania? (p. 19).
4. Is rural America more moral than urban America? (p. 29).
5. Was Lucrezia Borgia ever "reformed" or happy? (p. 25).
6. Where do the Eskimos believe their souls go after death? (p. 40).
7. In what year did an eruption of Vesuvius bury two cities? (p. 46).
8. Do cameras prefer blondes? (p. 52).
9. What prominent Republican has announced his candidacy for the Presidential nomination in 1928? (p. 9).
10. What three persons own the Ford Motor Company? (p. 60).
11. Where in Europe does a woman have to admit that she is thirty before she can vote? (p. 15).
12. What bird makes a periodical non-stop flight of 2,400 miles over the Atlantic from Nova Scotia to the West Indies or the northeast coast of South America? (p. 22).
13. To what is due the steady improvement in the quality of programs provided by radio broadcasting stations? (p. 23).
14. Who are George Gershwin, Gilbert Seldes, Paul Robeson, Lewis Galantiere, and what do they enjoy in common? (p. 26).
15. What country drinks the best tea and the worst coffee in the world? (p. 48).
16. What country drinks the best coffee and the worst tea? (p. 48).
17. What is a kiloparsec? (p. 54).
18. Why is another canal wanted between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans? (p. 12).
19. What two American aviators now hold the world's non-stop flight record? (p. 13).
20. What is the most valuable railroad property in the United States? (p. 58).
21. Which is the more mature at twenty-one, a man or a woman? (p. 16).
22. To which European country is Austria said to be willing to annex itself? (p. 18).
23. Name the ten biggest corporations in the United States? (p. 58).
24. What famous marine disaster led to the formation of the international ice patrol? And where does this patrol operate? (p. 21).
25. Why is the recent correspondence between Charles C. Marshall and Alfred E. Smith important in American political history? (p. 5).

loyalty to the Catholic faith and patriotic loyalty to the United States. Everything that has actually happened to me during my long public career leads me to know that no such thing as that is true.

"I have taken an oath of office in this State nineteen times. Each time I swore to defend and maintain the Constitution of the United States. All of this represents a period of public service in elective office almost continuous since 1903. I have never known any conflict between my official duties and my religious belief. No such conflict could exist.

"You quote from the Catholic Encyclopedia that my Church 'regards dogmatic intolerance, not alone as her incontestable right, but as her sacred duty.' And you say that these words show that Catholics are taught to be politically, socially, and intellectually intolerant of all other people. If you had read the whole of that article in the Catholic Encyclopedia, you would know that the real meaning of these words is that for Catholics alone the Church recognizes no deviation from complete acceptance of its dogma. These words are used in a chapter dealing with that subject only.

"Similar criticism can be made of many of your quotations. But, beyond this, by what right do you ask me to assume responsibility for every statement that may be made in any encyclical letter? As you will find in the Catholic Encyclopedia (Vol. V, p. 414), these encyclicals are not articles of our faith.

"You have no more right to ask me to defend as part of my faith every statement coming from a prelate than I should have to ask you to accept as an article of your religious faith every statement of an Episcopal bishop, or of your political faith every statement of a President of the United States.

"I come now to the speculation with which theorists have played for generations as to the respective functions of Church and State.

"You claim that the Roman Catholic Church holds that, if conflict arises, the Church must prevail over the State. You write as tho there were some Catholic authority or tribunal to decide with respect to such conflict. Of course there is no such thing. As Dr. Ryan writes:

"'The Catholic doctrine concedes, nay, maintains, that the State is coordinate with the Church and equally independent and supreme in its own distinct sphere.'

"What is the Protestant position? The articles of religion of your Protestant Episcopal Church (XXXVII) declare: 'The power of the civil magistrate extendeth to all men, as well clergy as laity, in all things temporal; but hath no authority in things purely spiritual.'

"Your Church, just as mine, is voicing the injunction of our common Savior to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.

"What is this conflict about which you talk? It may exist in some lands which do not guarantee religious freedom. But in the wildest dreams of your imagination you can not conjure up a possible conflict between religious principle and political duty in the United States, except on the unthinkable hypothesis that some law were to be passed which violated the common morality of all God-fearing men. And if you can conjure up such a conflict, how would a Protestant resolve it? Obviously by the dictates of his conscience. That is exactly what a Catholic would do. There is no ecclesiastical tribunal which would have the slightest claim upon the obedience of Catholic communicants in the resolution of such a conflict. As Cardinal Gibbons said of the supposition that 'the Pope were to issue commands in purely civil matters':

"'He would be offending not only against civil society, but against God, and violating an authority as truly from God as his own. Any Catholic who clearly recognized this would not be bound to obey the Pope; or rather his conscience would bind him absolutely to disobey, because with Catholics conscience is the supreme law which under no circumstances can we ever lawfully disobey.'

"Bishop England, referring to our Constitution, said: 'Let the Pope and the cardinals and all the powers of the Catholic world united make the least encroachment on that Constitution; we will protect it with our lives.'

Referring again to his own experience as a Catholic in office, Governor Smith says:

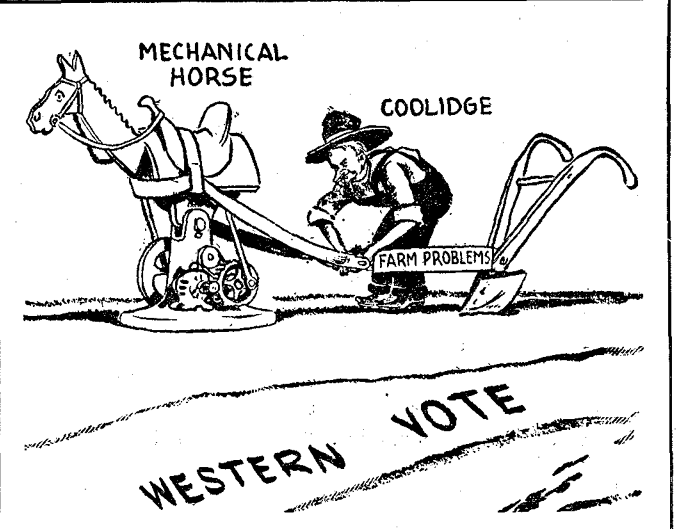
"It is well known that I have made all of my appointments to public office on the basis of merit and have never asked any man about his religious belief. In January there gathered in the Capitol at Albany the first Governor's Cabinet that ever sat in this State. It was composed, under my appointment, of two Catholics, thirteen Protestants, and one Jew. The man closest to me is he who bears the title of assistant to the Governor. He had been connected with the Governor's office for thirty years, in subordinate capacities, until I promoted him. He is a Protestant, a Republican and a thirty-second-degree Mason.

"In my public life I have exemplified that complete separation of Church from State which is the faith of American Catholics to-day."

The Governor's letter then concludes with the summary of his creed as an American Catholic, which is quoted in a box on page six.

THE COOLIDGE-LOWDEN FARM-RELIEF RACE

THERE IS A VERY, VERY CLOSE CONNECTION between White House consideration of a new farm-relief plan and the announcement from Iowa that Gov. Frank O. Lowden will seek the next Republican Presidential nomination, "if a sufficient number of agricultural States in the Middle West demand it"—so a number of our most thoughtful editors and Washington correspondents believe. As a Chicago *Tribune* correspondent explains, "the enactment of a bill which would satisfy the farm interests would probably tend to weaken the strength of the Lowden Presidential boom, the chief asset of which is known to be opposition to the President's veto of the McNary-Haugen bill." Looking at the matter from over the political fence, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.) remarks that the Lowden boom is being given a serious setback by the shrewd maneuver of the President in identifying himself with a compromise farm-relief bill meant to be satisfactory to everybody, altho the Democratic New York *World* is convinced that the only compromise that will appeal to a large number of Western voters is a "compromise on Mr. Lowden."



HITCHING UP AGAIN
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal.*

At any rate, the President has given serious consideration to attempts of his advisers to plan a farm-relief bill both consistent with his own McNary-Haughen veto and acceptable to the various representatives of the farmers. Senator Fess of Ohio and Senator McNary of Oregon seem to be the President's chief advisers, the latter planning to spend much of the summer talking things over with the farmers' leaders. While the plan is still far from being worked out in detail, it is thought likely to embody government financing of cooperative marketing without any "equalization fee" and other features of the McNary-Haugen bill so obnoxious to the President and conservative Eastern Republicans. In brief, writes David Lawrence in the Washington *Star*—

> "The Government itself can not enter into the business of fixing prices or buying crops. But there is no objection to the same thing done by private corporations with funds borrowed from the Government.
>
> "In other words, several regional stabilization boards or corporations would be set up. These would not be in any way appointed by or created by the Government. These regional corporations would be in the nature of the holding companies that have characterized the operations of big business in recent years, in that they would act for groups of organizations and companies engaged in agriculture.
>
> "Then at the proper time whenever a price was falling and it was necessary to begin to buy the farmer's crop and hold it as against a falling market, the Federal Stabilization Corporation in Washington would lend money to the regional stabilization corporations. This credit would extend over two or three years—long enough to enable a particular crop to work out its carry-over problem.
>
> "It is estimated that the total revolving fund that might be used would not exceed $250,000,000, but the readiness of the Government to lend the money and the readiness of the stabilization corporations to buy the crop at prices that will in many cases anticipate a higher return later on are expected to be psychological factors in keeping the farmer from dumping his product suddenly and contributing to the decline."

In considering this plan, President Coolidge has, in the opinion of the Hearst New York *American*, given a definite proof of his Administration's wisdom:

> "It is not sufficient to merely kill a bad program. It should propose a good program. It should have a constructive policy. It should recognize the requirements of the situation and supply a solution of the problem. It is not enough to leave the farmers to their own devices. The farmers are right when they claim for their important pursuits the same consideration from the Government that manufacturing and railroads receive."

What effect "this undeniable proof of the President's concern for the welfare of agriculture will have upon agrarian discontent," the Asheville *Times*, like many other papers, finds it hard to say. The Minneapolis *Journal* thinks it significant and noteworthy that in Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakotas, the clamor against the McNary-Haugen veto has largely died down. This important wheat-belt paper adds that:

> "If the Middle West was really aflame with resentment and revolt, or could be kindled into the conflagration that has been so loudly promised by the politicians that have assumed charge of the 'farm-relief' movement, it does not seem likely that one of the authors of the bill would meekly undertake the job of changing it into a measure that will pass the Coolidge tests of logic and common sense."

A certain skepticism about the Presidential motives is discernible in the Democratic press. Asks the New York *World*, for instance, "Is it an earnest desire to solve a farm problem that animates the Administration or is it an earnest desire to head off a political revolt now visible in the corn belt?"

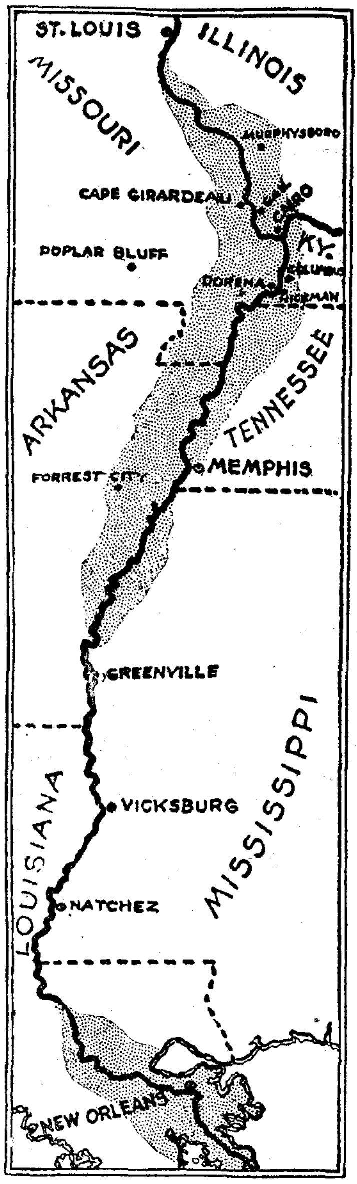
The Lowden boom was more or less formally launched on April 4 when a group of Iowa legislators returned from a visit to Mr. Lowden in Chicago to make the announcement of his receptive candidacy as noted above. It was stated at the time that an organization would be perfected in eleven States which, according to newspaper guesses, are Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and the two Dakotas. Thus, remarks David Lawrence, the Presidential campaign of 1928 really begins. Mr. Lowden, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* points out, has stolen a march on Messrs. Dawes, Longworth, Hoover, and all others whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination.

In Iowa, which is considered the active center of the Lowden movement, the Des Moines *Register* says, "Governor Lowden can be nominated if any Western man can be." It argues that "he has led in the fight to put agriculture on a level with the industries and public services as an immediate issue, the lines have been drawn, political forces are at work to solidify the West for him," and it reaches the conclusion that "he could in four years as President secure equality for the farm." A Chicago agricultural weekly, *The Prairie Farmer*, insists that "unless something unforeseen happens between now and June, 1928, Frank O. Lowden will be the candidate of Illinois and of all agriculture."

But to another paper in the grain belt, the Wichita *Eagle*, it seems that "the Lowden boom has not gotten off very well," and a Democratic daily in Iowa, the Davenport *Democrat*, thinks the Lowden Presidential bomb has been exploded prematurely, also that the election of an avowed political antagonist, William Hale Thompson, as Mayor of Chicago, will make Lowden's task of rounding up delegates much more difficult.

LESSONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

ONE OF THE MOST AWE-INSPIRING spectacles which nature provides, writers generally agree, is the Mississippi River in flood. Following two weeks of heavy rains along its tributaries early this month, the great river has been on a rampage, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, since April 14, devastating the populous lower valley with one of the greatest floods in its history. Heavy with the torrential waters of two-fifths of the total area of the United States proper, it has been constantly hammering at the levees which man has built to reclaim hundreds of square miles of fertile soil. More than a score of lives have been sacrificed, millions of dollars' worth of property lost, railway and highway traffic disrupted, and tens of thousands of men, women, and children rendered homeless in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The flood is expected to continue until the middle of May. And much of this damage to life and property might have been prevented, broadly hints the Natchez (Miss.) Association of Commerce, in a telegram to THE DIGEST, by proper government aid in the way of concrete levees, and adequate appropriations by Congress. "A levee system, coupled with a system of spillways and a thorough dredging of the channel," in the opinion of the Natchez *Democrat*, "is the only hope for real and lasting protection against the Mississippi floods." "There should be no more niggardliness by the Government in dealing with the situation," maintains the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. According to this Mississippi River paper:



Courtesy of the New York *Sun*

THE FLOOD AREA

Shaded portions of the map indicate the sections from Cairo to New Orleans where the Mississippi has inflicted the most serious damage.

> "The Government engineers have builded well with the money available. But it has been an up-hill fight to get an annual appropriation of $10,000,000.
>
> "The levees should be built higher. An additional factor of safety is needed. The Government must not be content to accept the average high-water figures. It should prepare for the maximum. If $20,000,000 a year is required for several years, the Government can not justify its position by withholding this amount."

When it is remembered that the Mississippi system drains an area of 1,285,000 square miles through the Mississippi proper and its 240 tributaries, some understanding is obtained of the enormous task that the continuous rebuilding and readjustment of the levees entails, notes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. Nevertheless, maintains the Chicago *Daily News*, "it is high time that the Government undertook a survey to determine what can be done to control the Mississippi." "We must bring about a national program of flood-control," declares the Chicago *Tribune*. In this Middle Western daily's opinion:

> "The damage is felt down-stream, but the responsibility is up-stream. The only way to prevent damage in the lower valley is to control the tributaries. Reservoirs must be built which will enable man to prevent all the rivers from discharging their maximum flow into the Mississippi at the same time. We have the engineering skill and the money to do it, and the job is fully as important for the nation as was the building of the Panama Canal."

"This is distinctly a work for the nation," agrees the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which believes that Southern States devastated by Mississippi floods "are victims of unfortunate conditions for which they are in no way responsible." As the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* explains:

> "All along the upper Mississippi advancing civilization and closer settlement have brought about better drainage. Towns and townships and farms and roads which formerly retained rainfall are drained scientifically into the river. Thus the danger from flood to property in the lower valley is increased by the march of progress, while the feeble hands of individuals and States and the Government itself strive to hold the river in its bounds against its will."

"The Mississippi flood-control problem is a national one," asserts the Cairo *Citizen*. This daily, with the Mississippi on the west, the Ohio River on the east, and a smaller stream a swirling torrent on the north, is convinced that "the residents of the Mississippi valley can not protect their lands from the run-off of two-thirds of the States in the time of abnormal rainfall." Says a telegram from the Cairo *Bulletin:*

> "The plan that Theodore Roosevelt advocated twenty years ago is just as good now as it was then. With a thirty-foot channel dredged out and cleared of a collection of silt accumulated through the ages; with some of the winding bends of the Mississippi straightened out, we would have a stream flowing past Cairo that would take care of any volume of water that might seek an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico.
>
> "We would be glad if the Government would take some steps to control the flow of water, and to store some of it behind dams, so that we could use it in the dry season to operate our river steamers."

It has been held by some authorities, we are reminded by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, that by cutting the forests off we exposed ourselves to these floods each spring. But, it adds, "since the great floods of 1844 and 1858 came before the forests were removed, that theory can not amount to much. Levees are the practicable defense against high water. When they are high enough, the rivers will stay behind them." The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* likewise is convinced that—

> "We must spend enormous sums to create permanent and unbreakable levees; and as a part of this policy we will have to abandon large areas to be used as flood-water reservoirs. Or we will have to go back to nature, at least part of the way; we will have to leave some of the lowlands along the rivers to constitute a natural reservoir.
>
> "Rain-water, when it reaches the ground, must have somewhere to go. We have taken away its natural places for our economic uses; and at the same time we have not been willing to spend the enormous sums necessary to protect these places and their property from the floods which result when the rivers overflow their banks.
>
> "We must spend a huge amount of money to make storm sewers out of our rivers, or we must abandon a goodly share of river lowlands which have been reclaimed for other purposes. Until we realize the necessity of making this choice, we shall achieve no material progress in dealing with the flood problem."

AMERICA'S STRONG DISARMAMENT STAND

NOT ONE, BUT TWO MONKEY-WRENCHES bearing the imprint "Made in America" are found by observant journalists lying among the broken machinery of disarmament. First, Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson's announcement at Geneva that the United States, not being a member of the League of Nations, can not accept international control of its armaments in carrying out the provisions of a general disarmament treaty, is given by some of the correspondents reporting the deliberations of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission as one of the reasons for the virtual collapse of the meeting. The second reason is that President Coolidge's invitation to the four other leading naval Powers to attend another naval limitations conference in June weakened and divided the League conference, and thus doomed it. In either case, Uncle Sam is accused of throwing into the Preparatory Commission's "works" two of those implements which are so upsetting when carelessly tossed among the cog-wheels. The President is given credit by Albin E. Johnson, Geneva correspondent of the New York *World*, for sincerely attempting to help the League of Nations disarmament plan by calling a second Washington Conference. But only Great Britain and Japan, of the four Powers invited to attend, have accepted; France and Italy declined. So, observes Mr. Johnson, "the President's good intentions are thought in this case to have come to a bad end."

Hugh S. Gibson, United States Ambassador to Belgium, who heads the American delegation, explained on April 12 that as the United States is not a member of the League, she can not be bound by any arrangement entered into by the other twenty-two countries to supervise armaments, but he pointed out that this does not mean that the United States will not join in any disarmament agreement. He suggested that a way for American cooperation might be found through relieving this Government from international supervision of armaments, while leaving it applicable to other members. Said the American representative:

> "I should be wanting in frankness if I did not make it clear that our nonmembership in the League is not the only reason for our unwillingness to accept measures of this character. We are opposed to them primarily because we believe them unsound and unworkable. We can not divest ourselves of the idea that the only practical way to disarm is actually to disarm, and that the most effective sort of treaty is one which specifies the disarmament provisions upon which governments are able to agree and leaves to their good faith the enforcement of these provisions. In this connection I desire to remind the Commission that there is a disarmament treaty which has now been in effect for four years and which, dependent for its enforcement solely upon international good faith, has been observed by all the high contracting parties in the most faithful and scrupulous manner."

Of the few newspapers which criticize the attitude of the United States, as set forth by Ambassador Gibson, this comment from the New York *Evening World* is typical:

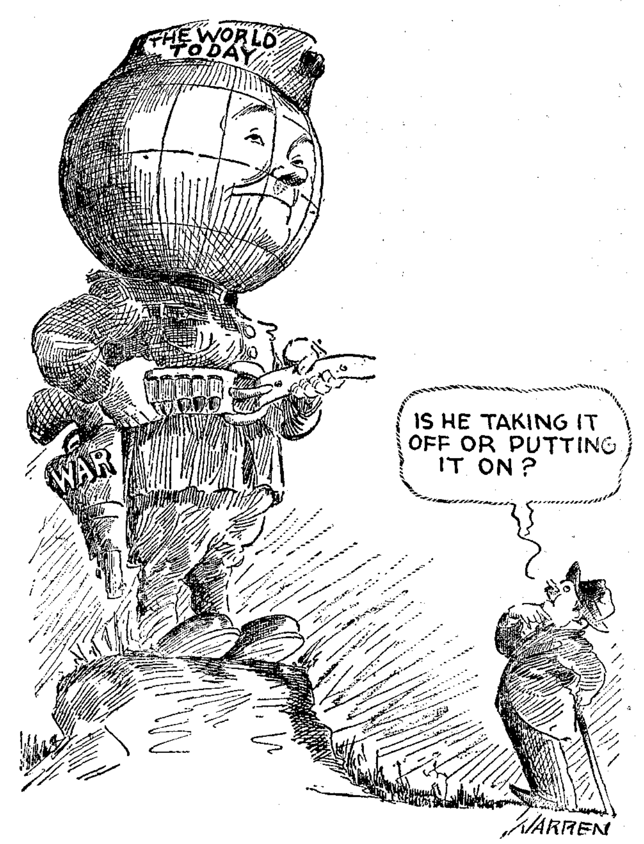
> "This is all that could be expected of the United States Government. Our pet aversion is the League. The action of the United States naturally encourages other Governments, like that of Italy, which are at heart opposed to arms limitation, to take a stand against supervision of any sort. Without such supervision, or power to check up on the nations in the agreement, the age-old distrust among European Governments would almost certainly defeat the purpose of a treaty."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* believes our attitude "is natural and logical." We would not oppose control by the League over its members, points out the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, "but we never will permit it to snoop about the United States. If nations can not be trusted to live up to their agreements, it is useless to make any."

As for the indictment that the United States, in some fashion, is to blame for the temporary breakdown of the Geneva deliberations, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* replies:

> "The deadlock was brought about by the disagreement between the supporters of the British view-point and those who sympathized with the French idea about the limitation of naval armaments. The British contention was that such limitation should be by categories; that is, by putting uniform restrictions on the building of the different classes of ships. On the other hand, the French delegates insisted that the limitation should be globular; that is, by total tonnage."

This is also the view of the New York *Herald Tribune*, Boston *Globe*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and Springfield *Union*. Moreover, adds the Springfield daily:


THE WORLD TODAY
WAR
IS HE TAKING IT OFF OR PUTTING IT ON?
WARREN

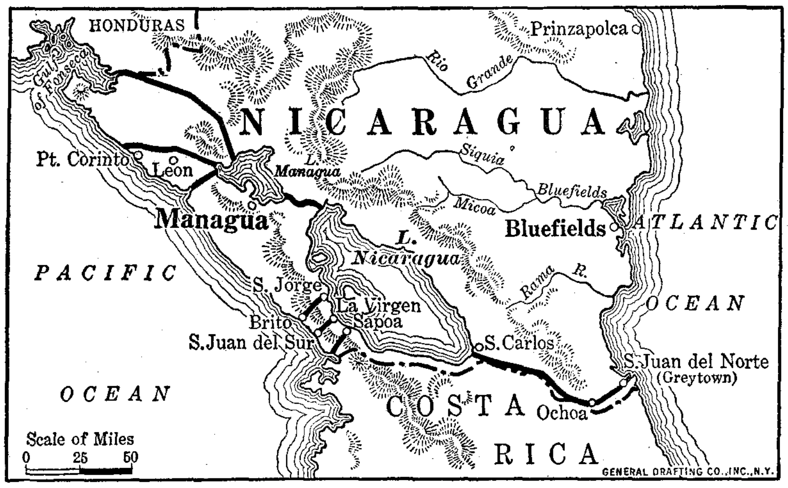
A PUZZLING STATUE
—Warren in the Cleveland *News*.

> "Some wonder is exprest whether France did not deliberately set out to insure rejection of its plan for naval limitations in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva. If it did, apparently it has succeeded, for the break-up of that conference seems not far off.
>
> "From the first that country has displayed no enthusiasm for disarmament. France refused two invitations from President Coolidge to attend a meeting of the great naval Powers.
>
> "France wants the nations left free to build as many ships as they choose in whatever classes they choose, so long as they did not exceed a set total tonnage. Great Britain insists that the limitation be by categories. What the British statesmen may have in mind is that, under the French plan, France could lag behind in naval construction and then build scores of vessels of one class, namely, submarines, possibly at some time to harass English shipping.
>
> "But probably it matters little what the deadlock is over by this time. If it hadn't been over one thing it very likely would have been over another. When a preparatory disarmament meeting can be disrupted over a point like this, it is a pretty good indication that Europe has no real desire to disarm."

The Newark *News*, however, is more optimistic over the progress of disarmament sentiment throughout the world. "The hope of disarmament will not be abandoned because suggested compromises are turned down, nor because disarmament commissions are foiled in their search for a formula, nor because France and Italy decline President Coolidge's invitations," declares the Newark paper.

A NICARAGUAN CANAL?

A PLAN TO MAKE TWO CANALS grow where only one grew before is now suspected by some people to be at the bottom of the Coolidge policy in the troublous republic of Nicaragua. The main reason why Washington has taken so much interest in Nicaragua's political affairs, the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* is convinced, is that Uncle Sam is thinking of digging another Isthmian canal through Nicaragua, thus exercising an option acquired by this country under the Wilson régime. "And it goes without saying," remarks the Springfield *Union*, "that if the choice is made of a Nicaraguan canal, our Government will need to provide, not only for permanent relations with a friendly Nicaraguan Government, but for the complete security of the canal." Traffic through the Panama Canal is more than double what had been forecast for this the twelfth year after its opening; it may, we are told, reach its maximum capacity in fifteen or twenty years. According to the advocates of a new canal, it is not a moment too soon to plan for the construction of such a "ditch." Ten years were required to complete the Panama Canal; a Nicaraguan route, we are assured, could not be ready before 1940, even if work began to-morrow. And work can not be started until we have made a definite agreement with the Nicaraguan Government.



THE SIX "PAPER" CANAL ROUTES ACROSS NICARAGUA

Senator Edge, chairman of the Senate Interocean Canal Committee, returned from Panama recently and told President Coolidge of the many strong arguments for a canal through Nicaragua. Two weeks later he was followed by Secretary of War Davis, just back from an inspection trip to the Canal Zone, who pointed out to the President the value such a canal would have, both from a military and a commercial standpoint. On the whole, therefore, it seems to the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* that "from now on very much will be heard about a second waterway." The question before the country, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* sees it, is this:

> "Shall we enlarge the capacity of the Panama Canal by constructing new locks, or shall we create an entirely new canal at sea-level?
>
> "The original American choice for an interoceanic canal was a route across Nicaragua. It was defeated by a campaign largely based on the fear of active volcanoes, which still exist in proximity to the route charted by engineers. Panama was chosen instead. In the fiscal year ended June 30 last the Panama Canal transported 5,926 vessels of all types between the oceans, and collected $22,931,000 in tolls. The cargo carried totaled 26,154,000 tons. The average daily number of ships handled is about seventeen. But there are periods of very serious congestion at the locks. The width of the locks is 110 feet. Two British battle-ships which passed through them within the year had a very narrow margin of clearance.
>
> "This nation has purchased for $3,000,000 the right to construct a canal across Nicaragua. It can easily be made a sea-level waterway and the additional investment for building would be more than balanced by the resulting economy of operation. The construction of this second canal is regarded as of supreme military importance. If the Panama Canal locks are destroyed by an enemy plot or direct attack, our Navy would have to round South America to change between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Such plots or attacks are reasonably certain in case of war, and there is grave danger that they might be successful. A second canal, particularly one at sea-level, would remove the critical point at Panama. One canal could be closed to all commerce in case of war—the other maintained for the benefit of neutrals."

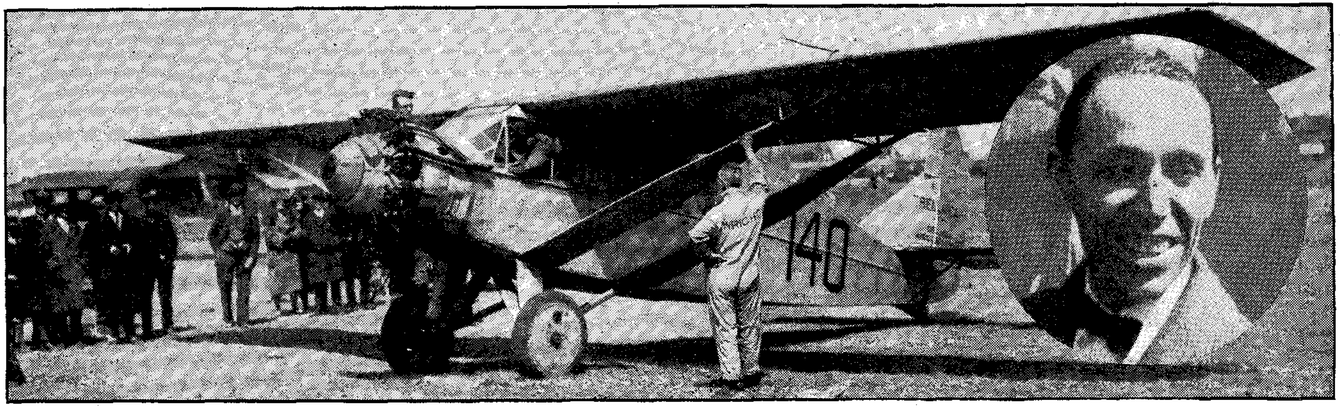
The distance from New York to San Francisco, too, by way of a Nicaraguan canal, points out the Washington *Post*, would be several hundred miles less than through the Panama Canal. As the Houston *Post-Dispatch* explains:

> "Enlargement of the Panama Canal to take care of increased shipping demands for many years would cost only about a fourth as much money as building of the Nicaraguan canal would entail. But the problem of military security enters into the question, and it is so important as to overshadow the purely commercial aspects. Free passage across the neck of land separating the two Americas is the greatest single essential to American defense. Blockade of the Isthmus to prevent American war vessels from passing quickly from the Atlantic to the Pacific and vice versa easily might result in naval disaster.
>
> "Many military authorities hold the view that the Nicaraguan route is better from the defense standpoint than the Panama route. Some day it might be instrumental in saving an entire fleet. Both from commercial and military reasons, construction of the Nicaraguan canal ought to be undertaken as soon as the time is propitious."

But that time has not arrived, say the opponents of a Nicaraguan route. "It is nonsense," declares the Boston *Post*, "to say that the Panama Canal has nearly reached its capacity." At present, we are informed by Charles Michelson, Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, the Panama Canal is operated only in the daytime, so that its capacity could be almost doubled by using the lighting arrangements that have been installed. "It can not be President Coolidge's purpose to urge a project which would cost more than half a billion dollars, when for a quarter of that sum an acceptable substitute is available," believes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*. It is possible, suggests the Columbus *Post-Dispatch*, that talk of a Nicaraguan canal was intended to draw attention away from the St. Lawrence project. And the New York *Evening World* thinks "the sudden interest of the Administration in the construction of a Nicaraguan canal would be more impressive and convincing" had it not been manifested "at the time the State Department was finding a new excuse each day to justify its policy in Nicaragua."

Some interesting points of comparison between the Panama Canal and the proposed Nicaraguan route are furnished by L. C. Speers in a New York *Times* article:

> "Distance to be lighted and maintained—Panama, about 47 miles; Nicaragua, about 183 miles.
>
> "Cost of construction—Panama about $375,000,000; Nicaragua, estimates vary from $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.
>
> "Time for transit—Panama, 6 to 8 hours; Nicaragua, 18 to 36 hours.
>
> "Double locks—Panama, six in all; Nicaragua, eight in all.
>
> "Deep water—Panama, Gatun Lake, 25 miles; Nicaragua, Lake Nicaragua, 75 to 100 miles.
>
> "Harbors—Panama, two fair harbors; Nicaragua, two harbors to be created.
>
> "Railroads—Panama, railroad taken over and in part relocated; Nicaragua, about 120 miles of railroad needed."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

P. & A. photograph

THE BELLANCA PLANE, WITH ITS WRIGHT MOTOR, HOLDER OF THE WORLD'S NON-STOP FLYING RECORD

The Bellanca machine, which won the speed and efficiency contest at the National Air Races last year, took off with 385 gallons of gasoline and 21 gallons of oil at 9:30:40 A. M., April 12, and remained in the air until 12:42:05 P. M., April 14, thus bringing back to the United States the endurance record captured by two French airmen in August, 1925. The plane, which was formerly known as the Wright-Bellanca, has a wing spread of 46 feet 6 inches, and a length over all of 26 feet 9 inches, and is equipped with a 200-horse-power engine. The designer of the plane, Giuseppe M. Bellanca, formerly of Milan, Italy, is shown in the inset.

FIFTY-ONE HOURS IN THE AIR

THE GRIP WHICH FRANCE HOLDS on world-aviation records was broken on April 14, and one of America's lost records brought back home when Bert Acosta and Clarence D. Chamberlin, piloting a Bellanca monoplane equipped with a Wright air-cooled motor, remained in the air longer than any one else in the world's history. For more than two full days, half of the time without food or drink, they flew about in a circle near New York City, covering in that time, it is estimated, at least 4,000 miles. Occupying cramped positions in their small machine, and subjected to great nervous strain, these two war-trained aviators made their rounds, conserving their gasoline supply and nursing along their intricate motor, while the millions below went about their daily—and nightly—activities. Within a few thousand feet of one of the world's greatest food depots, they nevertheless were obliged to gaze hungrily out of the windows of their cabin monoplane until the world's record was broken and they had demonstrated that the Bellanca machine would stay up long enough to make the flight from the United States to France. Their stock model airplane, equipped with a motor that already had flown a distance approximately equal to the circumference of the earth, covered a total number of miles greater than the distance between New York City and Paris, with several hundred to spare. As a result, Mr. Bellanca announces that the same plane with a new motor will be started on the New York-Paris flight as soon as practicable, and that either Acosta or Chamberlin will be one of the pilots. "Whatever other problems may remain to be solved before starting for Paris," remarks the New Haven *Register*, "the Acosta-Chamberlin flight was a magnificent demonstration of the powers of this engine and plane, and the stamina of the two men."

International Newsreel photograph

THE RECORD-BREAKERS

Bert Acosta, at the reader's left, and Clarence D. Chamberlin, shaking hands after recapturing from France the world's non-stop flight record.

The record which the Wright-Bellanca machine shattered was established by two French Army officers, Drouhin and Landry, who flew a Farman biplane 45 hours, 11 minutes, and 59 seconds at Etampes, in August, 1925. The Acosta-Chamberlin non-stop flight lasted 51 hours, 11 minutes, and 25 seconds. "To break the world's record for continuous flight by so generous a margin as six hours is a magnificent performance," observes the New York *Herald Tribune*. "It brings the day of the transatlantic air journey nearer," notes the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. "It is a feat of which the nation may well be proud," agrees the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and if President Coolidge speaks for the nation, we have this congratulatory wire from the President to the flyers:

> "My heartiest congratulations on your setting a new world record in your airplane endurance flight. It is a matter of pride that this should have been accomplished by ex-service men of our country in an American-made plane. Such an achievement marks a distinct forward step in aviation.
>
> "CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Army and Navy aviation officials, who are said by New York City newspaper reporters to have given no encouragement to Bellanca in the way of orders for airplanes, also sent congratulations. Certainly, explains the Indianapolis *News*, "the achievement of this American-built plane was in all respects a credit to American designing and constructive ability and flying skill. "All praise to the pilots," remarks the Jersey City *Journal*, "but from an aviation standpoint the feat was principally a mechanical achievement. It was one more victory for this same plane over the best that have been developed by the Government." To quote the Pittsburgh *Post:*

> "Considered as a sporting feat, it was a brilliant performance. The importance of the achievement lies, however, in its application to the business of transportation. It is as a demonstration of the fitness of airplanes for long-distance flights that it counts most, and therein is the significance of being able to keep going for fifty-one hours.
>
> "There are two other aspects in which the achievement is notable. The flyers are civilians and they performed their feat without government aid, whereas most of the previous aviation records made by Americans were established by Army and Navy pilots. The machine used was of American design. These facts are prophetic of a brilliant future for civil aviation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

The most baffling Chinese puzzle is China.—*Boston Herald.*

Quantity production cheapens everything—even laws.—*El Paso Times.*

The Cantonese apparently have their minds set on a look-in at Pekin.—*Wichita Eagle.*

Mussolini's edict against profanity is another muffle for his non-admirers.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

If science is so wonderful as it claims, why doesn't it make some effort to cross the rubber plant with a steel plant and grow tires with metal rims?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The busiest little "sphere of influence" in this country is sewed up in a horsehide cover.—*Boston Herald.*

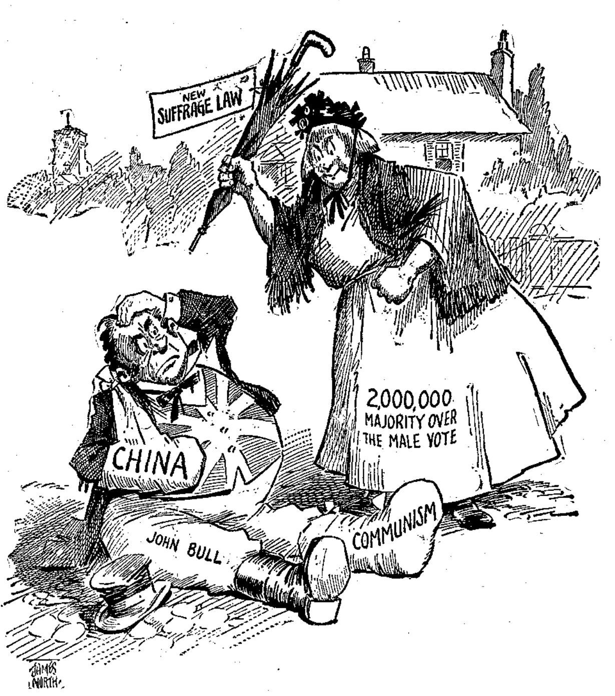
The prudent farmer will keep on cultivating the soil while the hopeful one is cultivating Coolidge. — *Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

Henry Ford is lenient toward the Soviet theory, says his editor. Probably because it's a flivver.—*Yonkers Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.*

One of the surviving users of an old-fashioned razor hotly denies that women do all their housekeeping with a can-opener.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

If woman spends $40,000,000 a year for beauty aids, as reported, we guess her face is somebody else's fortune. — *Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.*

An orthopedic expert declares that President Coolidge has a perfect pair of feet. That probably explains why he so seldom comes out flat-footed on anything.—*El Paso Times.*



WHEN A MAN'S DOWN

—North in the Washington *Post.*

Wonderful creatures! This summer they will keep cool in the same skimpy clothes that kept them warm this winter.—*Publishers Syndicate (Chicago).*

It has been ascertained that President Coolidge wears a No. 7½ hat. But this is the same size he wore when he entered the White House.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A doctor urges nerve specialists instead of police to check crime. First we knew that there was anything wrong with the nerve of modern criminals.—*St. Louis Star.*

Women's Club has joined with the Chamber of Commerce in an Eastern city to protest against girls' exposed knees. Which may be called a joint protest.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

One safe forecast about the shutdown in the American soft-coal field is that either the owners or the miners will have to yield before the mines do.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

The Chinese are reported to be stripping their victims of their clothes, but don't judge too hastily. Maybe they intend to wash the clothes and send them back.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Chinese as a race, a prominent student of the subject in hand informs us, possess the wonderful faculty of being able to sleep anywhere at any time, and we wish they'd give us a good thorough demonstration.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Then, again, when one observes certain types of the new and perky generation, one is moved to repeat with the poet the line: "Oh, for the smack of a vanished hand on the place where the spank ought to be."—*Lafayette Journal and Courier.*

They that take the sword shall perish by the tax.—*El Paso Times.*

The political bee that buzzes in many a bonnet is a hum-bug.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Paris is Skeptical of Disarmament.—*Head-line.* And vice versa.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

China thinks the white man's burden ought just now to be his traveling bag.—*Boston Herald.*

One of the funniest things one sees these days is plus fours on minus twos.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Eastman Kodak Co. is giving its employees a $3,000,000 bonus. There is a snap-shot of prosperity.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A Tennessee couple who had triplets now also have twins. In other words, they have a full house.—*American Lumberman.*

The most expensive things brought to the attention of the Government recently are the corn-borer and Pennsylvania politics.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"Curtsy to get slender," a health expert advises women, which seems to be the hygienic version of she stoops to conquer.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Thousands of doctors are said to be idle in Russia. Still, we trust that nobody will be so misled by this as to give up apples for Bolshevism.—*Punch.*

Thomas Jefferson said that the nation is governed best that is governed least, and now the women have applied this dictum to dress.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

With the voting age for women lowered, the women of England will outvote the men, and the boast "Britannia rules the wives" will be ended.—*Chicago Daily News.*

The Cantonese are fighting for a policy of China for the Chinese, and the rest of China is fighting for a policy of Canton for the Cantonese.—*El Paso Times.*

Perhaps it is the knowledge that so many gunmen are available that causes Big Bill Thompson to strike that militant pose against the king of England.—*Wichita Eagle.*

According to a movie director, the boyish figure, the short skirt, and the rolled stockings are passing. And if you don't believe it, look out of the window.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A motorist suggests that a list of Safety-First hints for pedestrians should be displayed on all cars. Placed under the chassis they could be read as the traffic passes over you.—*Punch.*

The census bureau of manufacturers reports that the manufacture of cotton stockings is rapidly decreasing every year. Well, well! Are they still making them things?—*Macon Telegraph.*

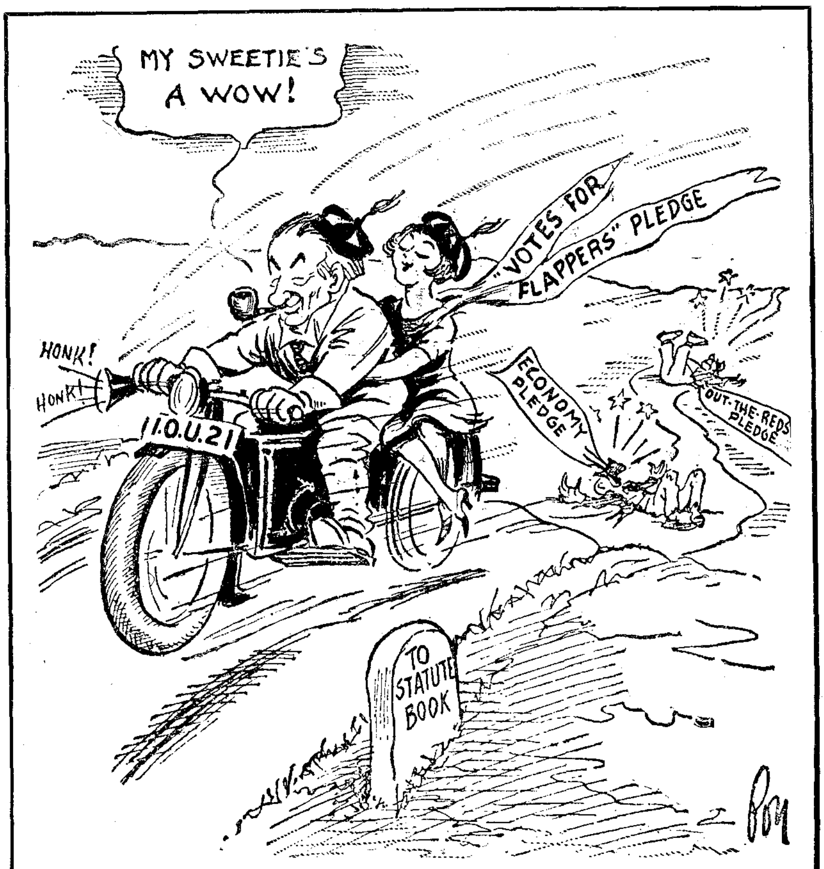
It would be easier to worry ourselves sick over the suggestion that the standardizing influences of modern life are making us all alike if Oscar W. Underwood and Senator J. Thomas Heflin hadn't both come from Alabama.—*Detroit News.*

Grandchildren of the present generation, so the statistical sharks aver, will earn an average annual income of $11,000, if the present rate of increase continues. Lots of people are going to fear that they were born too soon.—*Manchester Union.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITISH DREAD OF THE "FLAPPER VOTE"

With the World War leaving a 1,700,000 surplus of women in England—an increase of 500,000 over the pre-war figure—as revealed in the British census returns, palliation is offered in some quarters for the rage and ridicule with which certain Independent and Conservative English newspapers are attacking the proposal of Premier Baldwin's Government to give the vote to women on the same terms as the men. This would mean, we learn from the press, that the present voting age of thirty for women would be reduced to twenty-one, and it is noted that unless the Government Suffrage bill, which Mr. Baldwin promises to introduce in the latter part of this year, is unexpectedly defeated, 5,000,000 voters will be added to the electorate, and in 70 per cent. of the constituencies the women will outnumber the men. According to London press dispatches, women will be enfranchised on attaining their twenty-first year, and many women who are more than thirty years old and who are disfranchised under the existing system, will also acquire the vote. Some estimates indicate that at the next general election the women voters will outnumber the men by 2,000,000. The only question asked about this momentous adventure, according to some sharply antagonistic Conservative editors, is the wholly irrelevant one, namely: "If men have the vote at twenty-one, why should not women?" The argument for similarity of age and sex rests upon two gross assumptions, says a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh), and he adds:



"IN THE SPRING A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY"

—*Evening News* (London).

> "It assumes, in the first place, that men and women are equal, that they want and should have the same things. This is nonsense. We do not attempt to decide which is the greater, the male or the female sex. We are sure that they are not the same. Nor do they want the same things. On the one hand, a woman is content with scantier clothing than the man; on the other, she has a keener love of hats. A man may do very well all the year round with one hat. We do not suppose that at the age of twenty-one either man or woman desires a vote. But, say the wiseacres, a man of twenty-one has a vote, so a woman of twenty-one must have one also. Which is absurd. In the second place, it assumes that a vote is a right, which it emphatically is not. Nobody, man or woman, is born to vote. We are not, by nature, voting animals. The State may confer the power of voting as a privilege upon any class in the community which it chooses thus to honor or degrade. But none is entitled to complain if he or she be debarred from dropping a voting-paper into a ballot-box.
>
> "Tho it is wholly irrelevant to the argument whether the young women of England desire to vote or not, it might be pointed out that they themselves have not exprest a wish to possess that doubtful privilege. Whatever claim that is made for them is made by interested politicians, by spinsters of full age, or by idle married women, who would, if they could, recapture the old wild madness of the suffragette. Nor can it be said that the vote of the young women will do any service to the State. Government has long ceased to be an art or a science, and has become a gamble. Every thousand of newly enfranchised voters does but increase the gamble. The politicians are influenced by one hope only: that if they give the votes to the young women, they will be rewarded at the polls. History should have taught them that they will not, but they are still sanguine, as we are not, and we fear that before the death of the present Parliament another load of several millions of voters will be laid upon the bent back of democracy, already tottering under its unwieldy load."

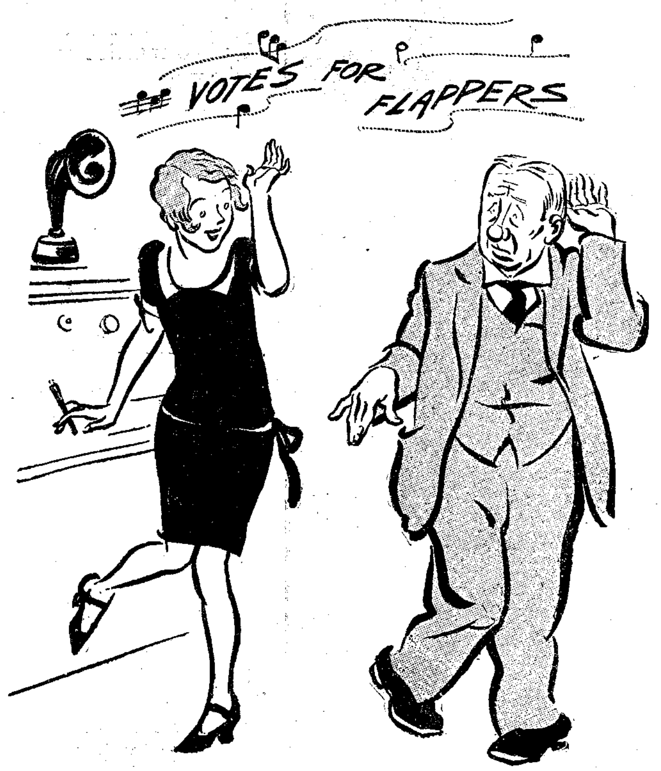
It appears from the press that two members of the Cabinet, Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead, opposed votes for young women, and it is ventured by some prophets that the opponents of the measure, who have a considerable following in the Conservative party, may yet succeed in amending the measure greatly before it is passed. The London *Daily Express* (Ind. Cons.) declares rather cynically, that as far as the girls of twenty-one go, they will be "merely amused" by the measure, the country will be astonished, and the greater part of the Conservative party will find their loyalty strained to the uttermost, wherefore this newspaper asks:

> "Who wants this remarkable change? The girls themselves most certainly do not. True, they might enjoy the unaccustomed thrill of an election day, but surely no one will contend that they either have or would bother to obtain serious knowledge of the policies on which they would be helping to decide. There has been no popular demand. Conservative women themselves are hopelessly divided on it. Ministers are divided also. And so are Conservative M. P.'s.
>
> "The flapper, as a rule, is an adorable creature, but not even her most gallant champions will claim for her political prescience or argue that she is willing to substitute for her craze for the Charleston a passion for the platform. It is all very well for the moralists to contend that at the age of twenty-one she should have so drilled and disciplined herself as to be

entrusted with the task of looking after the British Empire, but the plain truth is that she will have done nothing of the sort. And we see no reason why she should.

"Petticoat government has been the subject of many music-hall jokes, and quite possibly the salvation of many homes, but—without going into the delicate subject of the modern flapper's economy in the matter of petticoats—we take leave to doubt whether she is or wants to be an arbiter of the political fortunes of Great Britain."

The proposal to add some 4,500,000 new voters—"many of them quite irresponsible persons"—to the enormous total of persons already enfranchised, exclaims the London *Daily Mail* (Ind.), is thoroughly unpopular in the country and "worthy of Bedlam." All the attempts to make a sex issue out of it have failed, we are told, because most sensible women are entirely satisfied with present conditions under which they have the vote at thirty. We read then:



BRITISH FUN WITH THE PREMIER

THE FLAPPER: "Step it, Darlingest! You promised!"

—*The Star* (London).

"As for the 'pledges' by which the Government professes that it is bound, they were casual promises given by two Ministers without any authority from the party or from the Cabinet. If because some Minister has offhand, on the platform or in the course of an unimportant speech in the House of Commons, exprest himself in favor of some far-reaching change, no one but himself is bound by such a declaration.

"The public is puzzled and even exasperated to discover that Ministers are pushing forward so-called promises, of which no one ever heard, as the justification for legislation which no one wants, instead of fulfilling their solemn and repeated pledges to cut down expenditure, which are familiar to everybody."

To speak of admitting women of twenty-one to the suffrage as "votes for flappers," says the London *Sunday Times* acridly, is not funny, not accurate, but "sheer flapdoodle." There may be a dozen reasons of various degrees of illogicality for not allowing men and women to vote at the same age, but this is not one of them, according to this newspaper, which argues:

"To begin with, a woman of twenty-one is not a flapper. The term, as we understand its history and significance, derives from that dim past when girls wore their hair long and down their backs and had enough of it to flap. It served as a convenient designation for that noisy, indeterminate, hoydenish period between childhood and womanhood, when any sensible girl would far sooner have a box of chocolates than a vote.

"But at twenty-one the aching joys and dizzy raptures of this phase of adolescence have been outgrown and left behind. Maturity has descended in a flood, and the girl at that age has a poise and a knowledge of herself and others, and a protective, and at the same time an independent, attitude toward life that the man of forty-five is just about to acquire. The habit of feeling ever so much older than boys of her own age, and than most other men, is already formed, and to explain to her that she is too young and undeveloped to vote, and that the suffrage is a man's work for which only her masculine contemporaries are qualified, is not altogether easy."

The girl of twenty-one, dismissed by the saucy composer of head-lines as a flapper, we are then reminded, may have a husband and a baby, and be quite capable of running a household, but, this weekly adds ironically:

"As everybody knows, these are trivial enterprises compared with the brain-racking effort involved in casting a ballot. Only those exemplars of everything that is serious, reflective, and responsible—the modern young men of twenty-one—are equal to that. And possibly even they would be all the better fitted to exercise this central privilege of citizenship if the voting age were raised to twenty-five. The notion that at twenty-one a man has reached the period of accountability is much more a legal fiction than an intellectual, financial, or political fact. But at twenty-five he has usually begun to think a little for himself, to stand more or less on his feet, and to have acquired some small contact with realities. Certainly, if he knows anything at all, he will know that a woman of that age, in judgment, in intuition, and in the perceptive faculties is far his superior. It would really be no bad solution of this controversy for either sex, and it would be a very good one for the nation, if men and women of twenty-five were admitted equally and automatically to the suffrage."

Among the Liberal press, which do not seem to suffer greatly over the perplexities the Conservatives are having in their own household, the London *Daily News* surmises that the anti-feminists in the Stanley Baldwin Cabinet may not suffer a complete rout in the suffrage extension match. They may still be able, we read, to fight a rear-guard action on the franchise at the twenty-five line and may even be able to hold some objectionable redoubt like an occupational or property clause.

The above discussions of the rights and conditions of British voters make pertinent the statute under which popular suffrage is enjoyed in Great Britain. According to the "Statesman's Year Book"

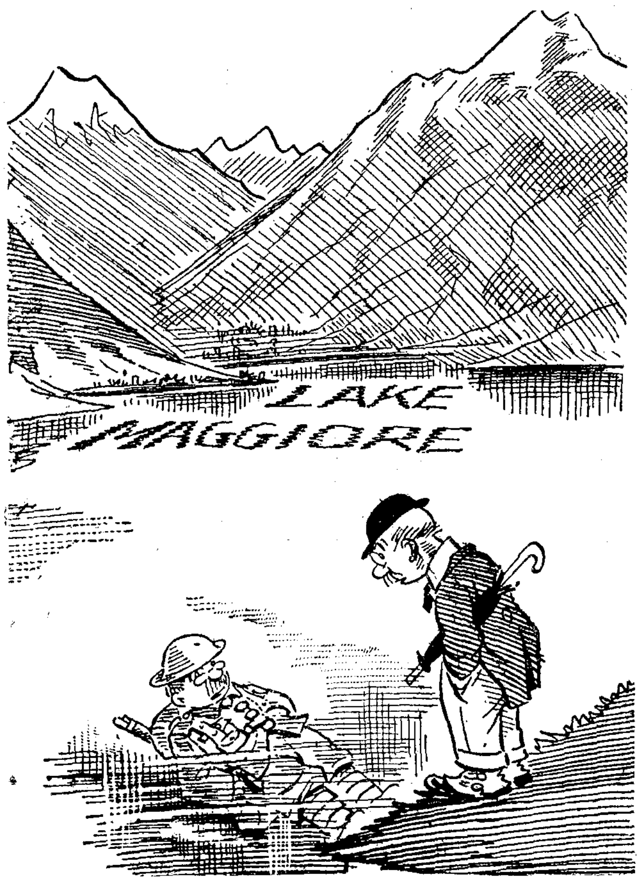
"Under the Representation of the People Act, 1918, male electors must be of full age (twenty-one years), and have resided, or occupied business premises of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough or county, or one contiguous thereto, for six months ending on January 15 or July 15. (In Northern Ireland the latter date alone applies.) A woman voter must be thirty years of age, and entitled to be registered as a local government elector (or, as regards Scotland, deemed to be so registered), in respect of the occupation of premises of a yearly value of not less than five pounds, or of a dwelling house; or she must be the wife of a husband entitled to be so registered: lodgers in unfurnished, but not furnished, rooms can vote, if otherwise qualified. There is also a university franchise, to be qualified for which a man must be twenty-one years of age, and a woman thirty years, and each must have taken a degree, or, in the case of a woman, have fulfilled the conditions which would entitle a man to a degree. In Scotland and Northern Ireland other scholastic attainments are admitted as qualifications. Male persons who served in the war are entitled to be registered at the age of nineteen years, if otherwise qualified.

"No persons may vote at a general election for more than two constituencies, for one of which, in the case of a man, there must be a residence qualification, and, in the case of a woman, a local government qualification, her own or her husband's. The second vote must rest on a different qualification.

"Disqualified for registration are (among others) infants, peers, idiots and lunatics, aliens and bankrupts. Receipt of poor relief or other alms does not count as a disqualification."

EUROPE'S NEW WAR MENACE

THE MORE TALK about disarmament the more evident it becomes to pessimistic observers that there is danger of war breaking out in Europe, and while they do not pretend to say when such a dire event may happen, they have no hesitancy in surmising that it may break out anywhere from the Baltic to the Black Sea. As a special correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* sees it, a startling new phase of militarism is under way throughout Europe, and he calls attention to the fact that in France, Italy, Jugoslavia, and Hungary a policy of "military modernism" has been officially adopted in order to organize the whole wealth, man-power and woman-power, mental and moral force, and industrial resources of the nation, so that they may be instantly ready for war under new conditions. Never have there been so many wars and rumors of war as since peace was declared, writes Sisley Huddleston in the London *Sphere*, and he adds rather cynically that never has the world oscillated from grave anxiety to stupid complacency so often as since the establishment of the League of Nations. Never has Europe been so heavily armed as in the days when diplomatists publicly talk of disarmament, he remarks ironically, and never have there been "such intrigues and secret combinations as in the new era of open diplomacy." Mr. Huddleston, who was for several years the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, and is a recognized authority on European politics, continues in his contribution to *The Sphere*, as follows:



REFLECTIONS AT LOCARNO

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"These are plain and serious statements. They can not be disputed by honest and well-informed men. Doubtless many people who are perfectly aware of the facts deprecate such utterances. It is the fashion to chloroform the public with sweet, sickly words. We are to be lulled asleep, exactly as we were lulled asleep before 1914. When the crash comes, an amazed people, which has been deceived by pleasant pictures of embracing statesmen and grandiloquent speeches at Geneva, will indignantly ask why it was not warned in time.

"France maintained a bitter attitude toward Germany after British bitterness had subsided. France occupied the Ruhr. Then after this period of exaggerated fear, France swung back to a period of exaggerated trustfulness. Obvious lies were told and accepted about Germany's mental and material condition. Once more the pendulum flies back, and evacuation is delayed by a variety of alarming reports."

According to Mr. Huddleston, if European institutions are to be taken at their face value, France should be altogether safe, and he goes on to explain that, first, there is the Versailles Treaty, which is said to be the permanent law of the Continent; and secondly, there is the League of Nations, which is said to be an effective association against war. Thirdly, he tells us, there is the "alleged unilateral disarmament of Germany," which he thinks has been sufficiently vaunted. Fourthly, he mentions the Locarno Pact and other documents which constitute voluntary engagements on the part of Germany to respect the status quo, and voluntary engagements on the part of England to oppose any aggression. We read then:

"There is, fifthly, a whole network of separate alliances, which, as I think, are contrary to the Covenant of the League, between France and Central European countries. And yet there are many people in France who dolefully express their misgivings!

"But the German danger is usually regarded as fairly remote. It is believed that Germany's desire to recover possession of the Saar, to obtain portions of Upper Silesia held by Poland, and to obliterate the Polish corridor to Danzig which divides Prussia, will not manifest itself in action for a long time to come. Germany's occult army may be formidable, and Germany may have an understanding with Russia. Yet Germany, for the present, will be content to play her diplomatic cards, and recover her supremacy by astute, but peaceful tactics.

"It is rather to the Alps than to the Rhine that French attention is turned. Italy is the new rival. By an extraordinary paradox (which, however, is not really extraordinary if it is regarded in the light of historical experience), the so-called Pacifists in France, the Socialists and the Radicals, breathe fire and thunder against Italy, while the so-called Nationalists demand a friendly accord. The Left in France, like the old Revolutionaries, while professing pacifism, wants to enforce its views on the whole world. Not long ago there were vigorous verbal attacks on Spain, because of the Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera. Those attacks ceased when France and Spain were obliged to present a common front against the Riff revolt in Morocco. But the Left's animosity against Italy, governed by Mussolini, is a hardier growth. This does not mean that Italy has not been provocative. She has been provocative in Tunisia and on the French frontiers. Troops were moved as a precautionary measure in the South of France.

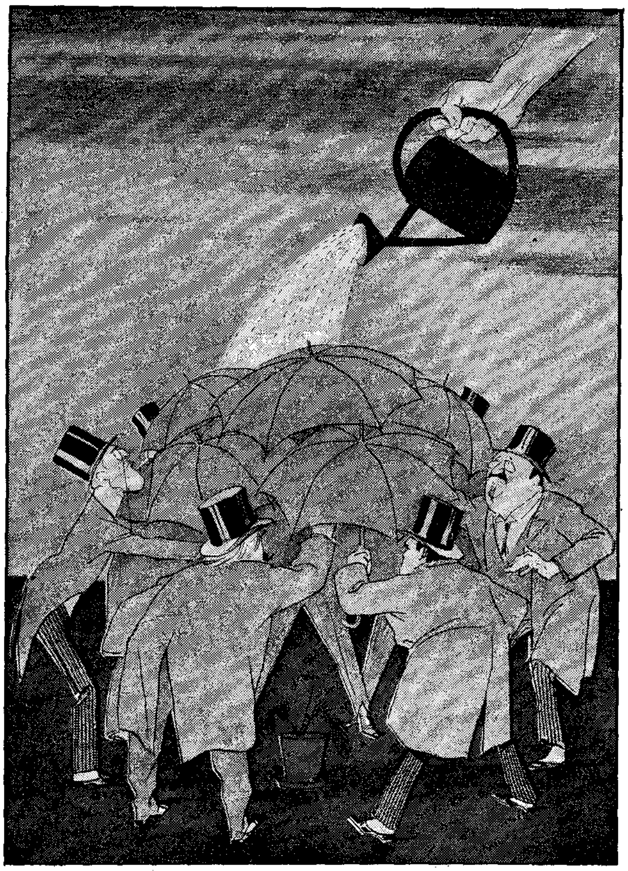
"The French policy of contracting special alliances in Central Europe greatly complicates the situation. France linked herself to Poland and to the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia. These alliances, which are totally different in character from the general association of the League of Nations, may become extremely embarrassing. They and other engagements of the Great Powers imply that there can not hereafter be local conflicts. Everybody will be, sooner or later, dragged into the strife. Never let it be forgotten that the war was caused in 1914 by the special connections of the Great Powers. Austria-Hungary had its quarrel with Serbia, now Jugoslavia. Russia stood behind Serbia; Germany stood behind Austria. France was on the side of Russia. England ranged herself with France.

"Now Jugoslavia (formerly Serbia) has its quarrel with Italy over the little *enclave* of Albania. Jugoslavia would like to control Albania. Italy regards Albania as something like an Italian Protectorate, and this claim was partly admitted by the Western nations in 1921. Italy resents—perhaps sincerely, perhaps fictitiously—the alleged military preparations of Jugoslavia on the borders of Albania. It is affirmed that England has a separate understanding with Italy."

Germany looks on sardonically, ready to assume the rôle of arbitrator, and to pose as the peacemaker of Europe, says Mr.

Huddleston, while Italy seems to have detached Roumania from the Little Entente by at last recognizing Roumania's possession of the province of Bessarabia, which Russia declares was wrongly taken from her and must some day be restored. Hungary has her grievances against her neighbors, we are told, and is being systematically militarized in readiness for a favorable moment. What is more—

"Austria is willing to come under German hegemony. Poland is worried about the designs of Russia; and Lithuania, embittered against Poland, turns to Russia for support. The Baltic *bloc*, which England fostered, is further broken up by a treaty between the Soviets and Latvia. If the war machine were once put in motion, Europe, with its antagonistic interests and its criss-cross of special alliances, would immediately become a seething sea of warring elements. . . .



GERMAN SARCASM

The League of Nations protects the peace plant.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"While disarmament is the theme of Geneva, there has been passed at Paris a National Defense bill which converts the entire nation into a gigantic military machine. It is provided that, in time of war, all French citizens, without distinction of age or sex, must participate in the defense of the country. This is a tremendous event. The youngest child, the oldest man, the weakest woman, will have his or her allotted post. War will not be the affair of armies, but of nations. There will be no civilians. There can be no independence, physical or intellectual. Long ago it was prophesied that if ever the world again went to war nobody would be permitted to stand aside.

"It is argued—I think with much reason—that if every country adopted such a system, and, by obtaining universal rights of requisition, eliminated all war profits, then war would be so dreadful to contemplate that it would become virtually unthinkable. Nobody could possibly benefit. Everybody would be conscious of his responsibility and would throw his energies into the cause of peace. But this result depends on the general acceptance of a scheme which would bring home to each individual citizen the certainty of suffering. There would be no protection for non-combatants, as there is now under international agreements, because in the *guerre intégrale* the non-combatant would be non-existent.

"The only opponents [to the French bill] were the Communists, who have now begun a strenuous campaign of protest throughout the land at the mobilization of men and factories, of women and wealth, of cattle and consciences, for the pursuance of the next war.

"Throughout Europe the same anticipation of further strife is revealed in the feverish preparation of the Governments, while the peoples are taught to place their confidence in a League of Nations, which, whatever real services it has rendered on occasions, has shown itself powerless hitherto to avert a dozen wars, of a more or less minor character it is true, inside and outside Europe. France has adopted this all-embracing bill; Germany is steadily drilling; Russia makes no secret of her hostility to Western Europe; Poland is on tenterhooks; Italy is training officers and men, and in the words of Mussolini, must 'expand or explode.'

"From the Baltic to the Black Sea and beyond, there are constant rumblings. The Chancelleries are quickened to nervous tension. There are perpetually new diplomatic alinements. Feuds may break out into flame and involve the entire Continent. I say nothing of the Chinese troubles and the Colonial upheavals. I say nothing of Bolshevik propaganda in India and in England. My purpose is merely to issue a solemn warning that blindness may be fatal, ignorance catastrophic, smooth words a lure to our destruction, and that the price of peace, like the price of liberty, is eternal vigilance."

ERASING UNLUCKY "13"

THE BEACONS OF SCIENCE have never so brilliantly illuminated the world as at present, and yet the human intelligence persists in cherishing certain of its "dark places." This, says the Manchester *Guardian*, is the moral to be drawn from the news that the London and Northeastern Railway has decided to remove the number "thirteen" from its sleeping cars. No one can give any reasonable explanation of why thirteen is considered unlucky, and yet this newspaper concedes that the belief is so widely held that a railway company "abolishes the number out of deference to the prejudice of its travelers." We read then:

"One of the few really celebrated legends into which thirteen enters, suggests a numeral of definitely auspicious associations—the tale that a sentry at Windsor, accused of sleeping at his post, once saved his life by asserting that he heard a clock strike thirteen at midnight, and proving that, by a mechanical error, it did in fact strike that impossible hour on the night in question, was once widely repeated throughout the whole country and should have done something to rehabilitate thirteen in the estimation of the simple. Instead of that, the baleful tradition appears to have strengthened with the passage of time. Once it was 'thirteen at table,' which was the particularly disastrous combination; now, with many people, it is thirteen anywhere and in any circumstances—except in the case of bakers and publishers, who find that their own interests are best served by reckoning thirteen to the dozen."

Of course, the thirteen superstition is not alone, *The Guardian* notes, and adds that those who would avoid a sleeping berth with that number would probably be far from pleased at the spilling of salt, the crossing of knives, the breaking of a mirror, and many similar events of ill-omen. No one can explain the immediate origin of such beliefs, but, as this newspaper points out—

"Once they have been generally circulated, the support for them appears to provide rather pathetic testimony to the wide possibility of adverse happenings in the world as we know it. No one whose experience of life had been wholly fortunate would think for a second about the possibility of that experience being altered by a number or a slip with a saltcellar; but those who have seen misfortune arriving, as it seems, from nowhere at all—and certainly from causes far beyond human control—may be only too ready to refuse what popular tradition has accepted as an additional risk, an invitation to the powers of darkness. Sailors, it may be remembered, are among the most superstitious of men; and sailors have the widest experience of disasters which no foresight can avert."

ALBANIA AS A DANGER SPOT

LITTLE COUNTRIES make big trouble more often than not because, it is said, there is so much rivalry among greater Powers to control them. This is especially the case in Europe, as it has always been, and we are told that the present ominous example is Albania, over which Italy has established a virtual protectorate through the Treaty of Tirana, concluded in November last. The Balkans have long provided the pawns with which the first moves are made if any powerful European nation desires to play the ghastly game of war, remarks the London *Spectator*, which adds that recent news from Albania, Jugoslavia, and Italy proves that the Balkans are still true to type, and this weekly goes on to say:

"The snow is almost ready to melt upon the mountains, and that change in the seasons is traditionally the correct moment for all Balkan disturbers of the peace to come out of their hibernating quarters and seek adventure. Fortunately, there is one great difference between the present and the past. Now that there is a League of Nations it is possible to contemplate the spring troubles with but a fraction of the old uneasiness. We do not profess to know exactly who is in the right and who is in the wrong in the present circumstances, but certain facts are beyond dispute and deserve examination.

"Ahmed Zogu, the present ruler of Albania, was helped into power two years ago by an Albanian revolutionary army, part of which was organized inside the borders of Jugoslavia. The Belgrade Government was content to accept the accomplished fact, and ignored the likelihood that she would be charged with a lack of vigilance in allowing her territory to be used as a jumping-off ground against a neighbor. The rise of Ahmed Zogu was pleasing and convenient to her. As time went on, however, Ahmed Zogu did not prove to be a very amenable protégé; he wanted to be quite independent, or, if he could not be quite independent, to be obliged to Italy no less than to Jugoslavia.

"Last November he profest to believe that he was in great danger from a fresh insurrection—again partly organized within Jugoslavia—and he concluded with Italy the Treaty of Tirana. This treaty, in effect, established an Italian protectorate over Albania. We pointed out at the time the dangers of the treaty on the ground that Jugoslavia, tho her record was not blameless, had an equal interest with Italy in Albania. Now those dangers have declared themselves. It would be exceedingly disagreeable for Jugoslavia to have her approach to the Adriatic blocked by a Power which is not only potentially hostile to her, but is also one of the Great Powers."

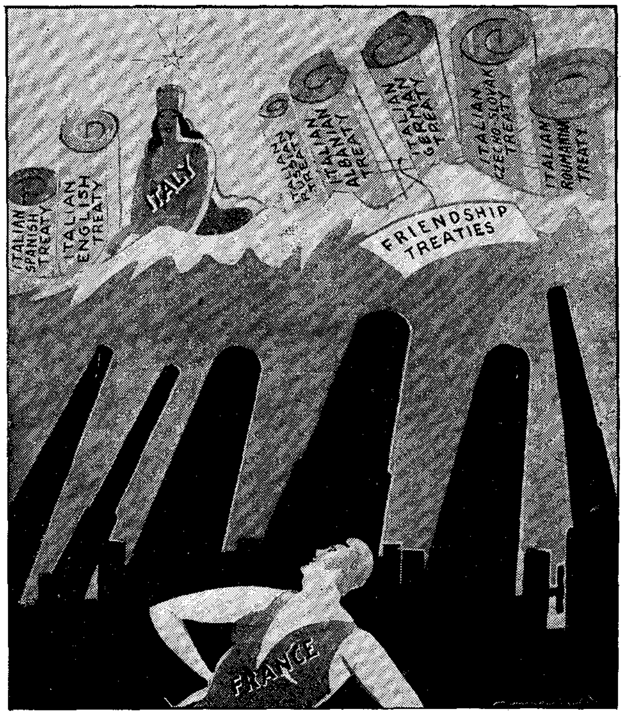
If there is any truth in the Italian allegation that Jugoslavia is plotting a fresh upheaval in Albania, *The Spectator* goes on to say, the rulers of Jugoslavia will do well to remember that the League of Nations has a ready apparatus for inquiring into the doings of irregular bands, and that no worse fate could happen to a rising Balkan State than to be entered on the bad books of the League. But, it is declared:

"We do not by any means assume that anything can fairly be charged against the Belgrade Government. There seems to be no evidence worthy of the name for the accusation that the Jugoslavian regular Army is being put upon a war footing. Indeed, we could believe that Jugoslavia means to challenge Italy to a trial of strength only if we could suppose—which we can not—that the Jugoslavian Government has suddenly become bereft of its senses. Italy is a much more powerful country than Jugoslavia, and the result of a war would not be in doubt.

"To sum up, Albania ought to remain independent in fact as well as in name. Italy ought to be given no pretext for landing troops in Albania. Finally, it will be found, we think, that there will be no certainty of peace until Jugoslavia becomes a joint sponsor with Italy for the integrity of Albania. There are signs when we write that Rome and Belgrade may come to a direct agreement. But if this should be impossible, the most considerate thing that Italy could do, as a loyal member of the European family, would be to admit that the one safe way out of a state of accusation and counter-accusation is an inquiry."

In the view of the London *New Statesman* the Treaty of Tirana was a very bitter pill for the Jugoslavs, who, themselves, "hanker after Albania." For the Albanians in general, and for their president, Ahmed Bey Zogu, in particular, the treaty has certain patent advantages, according to this weekly, because Ahmed Zogu has a better chance of staying where he is as "a puppet of Rome" than in any other capacity, and very likely Albania is best served economically by dependence on Italy. We read then:

"But circumstances have made Albania a buffer State of peculiar importance. If the Jugoslavs were as quiet a folk as, say, the Laplanders, and if Mussolini were a philosopher-king instead of a nationalistic demagog, we could leave the Adriatic seaboard to take care of itself. But, as things are, the status of Albania is bound to be of serious concern to all Europe. And, as things are, there is only one safe status for Albania, which is independence—or, if that, in the fullest sense of the term, seems too Utopian, let us say a general and not a particular dependence. It is dangerous that she should be entirely under the thumb of one of her great neighbors; for, so long as she is so, she will be a standing provocation to the other, the object of plots or suspected plots, a stimulant of hostility. It is all very well for the Fascist newspapers to say that Italy's special interest in Albania was recognized by the Council of Ambassadors in 1921. But, much as we admire the work of that august body, we can hardly admit that its so-called 'recognition' gave Italy a perpetual title to do whatever she likes in Albania. The question is not what certain diplomatists, acting under the orders of war-wearied, harassed and cynical politicians, did in 1921. It is what the common sense of the world thinks ought to be done in 1927—not to reward victors, but to prevent wars."



AN ITALIAN THRUST AT FRANCE

ITALY: "I am contributing to peace with treaties of friendship."
FRANCE: "And I with armaments."

—*Il 420* (Florence).

Albania ought to be put on a proper footing, *The New Statesman* believes, and speaks of the country's present position as being "anomalous." Technically, Albania is a sovereign State, member of the League of Nations, we are told; yet under the Treaty of Tirana she has not the right to change her government without Italy's consent, and it is asserted:

"Her position is also dangerous, as we have pointed out, because of its effects on the relations between Italy and Jugoslavia, and indirectly on the politics of all Europe. With the economic advantages which Italy may enjoy in Albania we do not quarrel, so long as she gets them and maintains them by fair means. But her political privilege, tho it may be within the letter of the law, is against the spirit of the Covenant, and plainly opposed to the common good."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY DO WE WEEP?

WEEPING IS FUNDAMENTALLY an expression of helplessness, we are told by Cecil E. Reynolds of Los Angeles, writing in *The Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology* (Chicago). Tears were originally a response to fatigue or irritation, impairing one's ability to act; but they are now an elaborate counterfeit, developed in the course of ages. He presents this theory in the following terms:

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"NORMALLY, INFANTS YELL"

They "come into the world to weep, and not to laugh at the streaks of sunrise."

"Weeping is primarily egoistic, whereas laughing is normally social and altruistic. Infants come into the world to weep, or at least with that facial expression, and not to laugh at the streaks of sunrise or flickers of a tallow candle. Also, normally, they yell vociferously. We are not, for the moment, concerned with the yell, but we are deeply interested in the facial expressions which suggest tears. Physiologically, the facial expression is adapted to protecting the eyes against irritation and stimulation as well as against increased tension (according to Darwin), and the tears (if and when they make their appearance) to wash away irritants from within the lids, and to moisten the cornea. Now in the lower animals, such as the dog, excessive lachrymal secretion is indicative of (1) fatigue, especially from prolonged vigilance on behalf of the pack; (2) certain diseased states; (3) foreign matter within the lids. All of these conditions are disabling from the hunter's view-point, and also of temporary duration. Especially is fatigue common to all members of the herd at times, and the presence of lachrymation is probably the first indication to the herd that one of their members is on the verge of exhaustion, and needs relief and forbearance. Now, what holds good for the dog and wolf pack should also hold good for our anthropoid ancestors, who were also gregarious, aggressive hunters, almost certainly carnivorous. It may be remarked, too, that in yawning, even without forcible closure of the eyes, tears may be produced at times—a fact which suggests a central origin for the phenomenon and lends some support to the 'fatigue' theory here outlined.

"Hence it appears that a function of the nervous system, originally intended as a response to physical disorder, has gradually evolved into an expression of psychological helplessness. For the purpose of analogy, let me illustrate, firstly, the purely biological, and then the purely psychological aspect.

"The wolf pack is about to hunt; one of the members has broken his leg and can neither run nor defend himself; so, likely as not, his fellow-wolves will, with crude mercy, tear him to pieces.

"Another member of the pack is sound in wind and limb, but, having been sentry, indicates some weariness by lachrymation, or his vision is similarly obscured as the result of dust or pollen thrown into the eyes during the last hunt. He can run with the pack, and is formidable at close quarters, but is not much good for the immediate purpose of hunting; so, by common consent, he runs at the rear of the pack and is urged and guided by his neighbors. They instinctively know that he is a good warrior and will recover, but is in need of forbearance."

Going on to the purely psychological aspect, Mr. Reynolds believes that self-pity lies at the base of man's tears, and that when we see them we decide that he is self-confessedly inadequate and is making an appeal for forbearance and even for a greater power than his own to take up his burdens. The emotional centers in the brain have gradually acquired the power of responding to this state of consciousness by producing such physical appearances as have led innumerable generations of gregarious animals in eons past to exercise forbearance toward one of their number. He goes on:

"Thus, a simple protective reflex originally designed to moisten the cornea of an overvigilant animal has become elaborated to suit the exigencies of herd life, and more particularly of martial herds.

"The fact that some weep on behalf of others merely means that they can appreciate the state of consciousness of the afflicted one and intensify his appeal by the addition of their tears. As in all forms of emotional expression, individuals vary greatly in their power of control, as well as in the irritability of their emotional centers and the appreciations in consciousness.

"When tears are unheeded by such members of the herd as happen to be around, the process is apt to progress to 'sobbing.'

"Sobbing consists of a spasmodic form of respiration closely resembling laughter, and the fact that the quick component is mainly expiratory suggests at once that it is but a counterfeit of the real fatigue or febrile respiration. Most of us have observed that dogs, unwilling to run, do, on occasion, simulate extreme exhaustion by a similar change of respiration, which appears to the observer to be decidedly voluntary in its initiation. The purpose of sobbing appears to be to summon a larger jury from amongst the herd, and is analogous to taking the case to the court of appeal. In this respect sobbing is a far more sane reaction than 'hysterical' laughter, which is likely to occur in some individuals under precisely the same circumstances, for such hysterical laughter is often a subconscious effort by the sufferer to create in his own mind an illusory sense of triumph over conditions with which he is utterly unable to cope. This type of person chooses the path of illusion rather than a frank appeal.

"The esthetic tears which well up in some persons in response to the strains of exquisite music open up a much larger field of speculation. Briefly, it may be surmised that, at times, the individual experiences a feeling of helplessness in the face of those deeper problems of the universe, of which some music brings us within the range of intuition; and, again, some music suggests spiritual joy or peace to which we feel unable to attain.

"Weeping, therefore, throughout the ages, exprest helplessness to the observer. Originally a physiological response to actual physical fatigue or disorder, it is now an elaborate counterfeit of that response engendered by a state of consciousness.

"I have throughout referred only to conditions obtaining in the animal or man with physiologically perfect brains, and mainly in relation to the herd."

GERMS ON LOOSE POSTAGE-STAMPS

BACTERIA HAVE BEEN FOUND on nearly all postage-stamps bought loose in the open market, according to a recent microscopic examination made in the Pease Laboratories of New York. The germs were found adhering to the gummed side of the stamps, and, according to the report, "the majority of the organisms might be classified as possessing the possibility of producing pathogenic (disease-causing) conditions." Says Dr. Charles Gray Shaw, of New York University, in a discussion of these facts in the New York *World:*

"Considering the fact that more than eighteen billion postage-stamps were distributed in this country last year, we have before us a new and rather important sanitary problem. The postage-stamp, that little but most important article in our civilization, is usually finger-printed and drawer-soiled and counter-soiled several times before it reaches the user's tongue.

"Health Commissioner Harris, who is serious about the possibility of germ transmission from hand to hand, is most emphatic in denouncing the common habit of passing postage-stamps from hand to mouth. When the stamp in question has been parked out in the cash drawer and pawed over by the drug clerk, the possibility of disease transference reaches a high level.

"Our century has made itself famous for the way it has taken precautions about national health. We have our pure food and drug laws. We have broken the common drinking-cup and put the paper tumbler in its place. The old-style roller towel has made room for blotting-paper napkins.

"The steps which the Federal Government is taking to insure health are along the line of action rather than the more familiar one of legislation. In connection with the national habit of stamp-licking, the postal authorities at Washington are now printing our stamps in rolls, and these rolls are distributed throughout the country in sealed, sanitary packages. The eighteen billion stamps printed last year represented a face value of $450,000,000, required 900 tons of paper, and 870 pounds of nk. In the form of an equatorial belt the string of stamps would girdle the globe eleven times. Of this number 25 per cent. were in the sanitary form of rolls.

"The amount of glue and the number of germs carried by these billions of stamps have not been calculated, but we may be about as sure to find bacteria as mucilage on our stamp. First among the institutions to look into the question of stamp nfection was Fordham University.

"Fifty specimens were bought at random in the open market of accommodating stores. Twenty out of the fifty stamps contained germ colonies too numerous to calculate. The remaining thirty were more sparsely settled, but they housed anywhere from one to thirty-four colonies of bacteria.

"In the parallel case of the McManus Laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania a similar set of fifty stamps purchased and treated in the same way showed bacteria in forty-eight cases. The report of the examination went on to say: 'It is dangerous to lick postage-stamps, on the ground that the stamps are bacteria-laden and under favorable conditions might easily convey pathogenic types, especially colon, diphtheria and ubercle bacilli.'

"It was the opinion of Dr. Samuel G. Dixie, the State Commissioner of Pennsylvania, that 'licking stamps may be the first tep toward a tuberculosis camp. Millions of people moisten postage-stamps with their tongues every day. These stamps may have been shoved across a soiled counter or torn off with dirty hands an instant before, but unfortunately a habit plus onvenience leads a majority of people to the custom of affixing hem in this manner. In view of the fact that there are thousands f sufferers from tuberculosis and other diseases, these seemingly nsignificant acts are fraught with danger.'

"The habitual stamp-licker who is in a hurry to post a letter ome, or to the firm, will be surprized to learn how the expert acteriologist views this little stamp act. The scientific language nvolved is not wholly clear to the lay mind, but almost any one an feel the seriousness which it registers!

"'The gram-positive micrococci represent the group of acteria commonly associated with infections where inflammation nd suppuration result. As a class they might be termed the us-producing type of organism. They are found well distributed n nature, and represent the most common type of pathogenic rganism which might be transmitted from one individual to nother through the handling of postage-stamps.'

"The practical person may fail to grasp the learned language f this scienitfic statement, but almost any one can appreciate the significance of such terms as 'inflammation,' 'suppuration,' 'pus-producing,' 'pathogenic.' They are meant to act as danger signals along the line.

"The Pease Laboratories, in their report on the stamp situation, compared the loosely sold stamps, which they found contaminated with bacteria in nearly all cases, with stamps sold automatically, direct from the Government's sanitary rolls. They found that in the latter case, the handling of postage-stamps is 'such as would tend to avoid any possibility of contamination. The result, as indicated by our investigation, is the delivery of stamps direct to the users, free from bacteria and the possibility of contamination from the hands of others.'"

THE DETECTION OF ICEBERGS

NAVIGATION IN ICEBERG-INFESTED WATERS has been recognized from early times to be fraught with special dangers, but attempts to apply scientific methods to the detection of these floating dangers to navigation are comparatively recent. The present circumstances of sea travel render special precautions necessary. Some of these circumstances, as detailed by a contributor to *Nature* (London), are the increasing size and speed of passenger vessels, the replacement of wooden hulls by steel, and the need to complete the voyages within scheduled times. He writes further:

"The small ice 'growler,' floating almost submerged, is not only the most difficult to detect, but is also almost as dangerous an obstruction to modern steel ships as the iceberg of large dimensions, which is likely to be more readily perceived even in a fog.

"The *Titanic* disaster in 1912 led directly to the formation of the International Ice Patrol, which now maintains a continuous patrol during the ice season in the dangerous area of the North Atlantic. This organization is maintained by the United States, the countries chiefly concerned contributing to the cost in proportion to their shipping tonnage. At present the chief duties of the Ice Patrol are: The continuous location of ice endangering the shipping lanes, and dissemination of relevant information to vessels approaching the danger area; oceanographical work associated therewith; the investigation of various devices and aids to the location of casual icebergs, and of the waters of polar origin in which they are found.

"Early experiments on the detection of icebergs by temperature differences, carried out with the assistance of the Canadian Government, seem to have been unsuccessful, since we find that attention is now being concentrated on underwater echo methods of detection similar to those used for echo sounding. In the 1925 season an echo sounder of the United States Navy type was tried by the Ice Patrol, and it was established that weak echoes could be obtained from a large iceberg in favorable circumstances at a maximum range of 2,500 yards, the echoes being first reflected from the bottom of the sea. 'Growlers' and very small bergs did not reflect well under normal conditions.

"In the meantime, the Canadian Government and the Research Council of Canada have instituted a series of investigations on the properties of high-frequency sound-waves in water.

"The experiments showed that ice was, of the materials tried, the worst reflector of sound. The circumstance that ice in its natural condition contains a considerable amount of included air in the form of bubbles held under pressure will, however, tend to make the detection of icebergs by echo methods less unpromising than might be judged from calculations on pure ice.

"The final report details the results of some practical trials to determine the range of iceberg-detection at sea by the use of a high-frequency sound-transmitter fitted on the *Montcalm*, a vessel maintained by the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

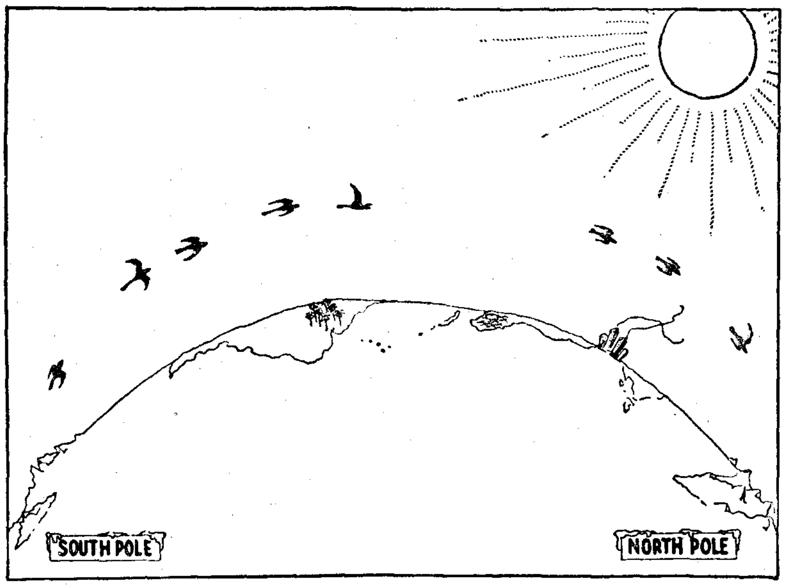
"Echoes were obtained from rocks at a range of about 1,000 yards. Echoes from a medium-sized iceberg were detected at a range of only 250 yards, but echoes due to multiple reflections between the berg and the ship were observed in other cases at a distance of 150 yards. The tests, which were carried out in shallow water, showed that echoes from the bottom and surface of the sea were a source of disturbance.

"More powerful transmitting apparatus has already been constructed. Whether a reasonable increase in power will permit detection of the smaller icebergs and 'growlers,' which must be considered the most dangerous types of ice, can only be decided by further practical experiments at sea."

OUR SUMMER BIRD-VISITORS

THE GREAT MARATHON of the birds is now on! They are sweeping northward on the last lap of their long journey back to the scenes where they were born. Four weeks ago the barn swallow was circling the fields of Alabama. Two weeks before that he was in Porto Rico. The white-throated sparrow, up from Georgia, lingers a week. Tomorrow he will be gone, and in another week he will be in the North Woods. Marjorie MacDiel, Science Service staff writer, who tells us this in an illustrated feature article prepared for newspapers (Washington), goes on as follows:

"Remarkable and manifold theories have been devised to account for the annual disappearance of birds in the fall and their reappearance in the spring. Chief among these has been the theory of hibernation, which was first set down by Aristotle about 300 B. C. Birds, according to this idea, went into a torpid state in the fall, and remained tucked away asleep in caves and hollow trees until the cold weather was over. Certain species, notably swallows, were thought to pass the winter in the mud at the bottom of ponds.



Science Service

THE LONGEST OF ALL MIGRATORY BIRD FLIGHTS

The champion feathered commuter is the arctic tern which flies from the South Pole every spring to make its nest close to the North Pole, and then returns in the fall to its southern winter resort among the icebergs of the antarctic.

"Some of the modern theories are fairly bizarre, and in many ways migration is as much of a mystery as ever, but the growing practise of bird banding and the careful observations of ornithologists in the field, are gradually uncovering considerable portions of the hidden half of bird life between September and March.

"Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has spent long periods in the interior of southern South America and has been successful in adding his bit to the numerous scientific theories of bird travels. But it would take a supergenius to tell how a tiny warbler, no bigger than one's thumb, can fly across the Gulf of Mexico, or how the golden plover makes his marvelous nonstop flight of 2,400 miles over the Atlantic from Nova Scotia to the Lesser Antilles or the northeast coast of South America!

"The barn swallow and the bobolink fly the farthest south of any of our familiar birds, according to Dr. Wetmore. These hardy little voyageurs invade the pampas of Argentina, making a round-trip journey of over 10,000 miles there and back. A few lusty individuals of the yellow-billed cuckoos, olive-backed thrushes, nighthawks, and cliff swallows get down into the Chaco of northern Argentina and Paraguay, but most of our dooryard friends do not penetrate far below the equator. Mexico is far south for a catbird or a bluebird, while our migrant orioles do not get much below Venezuela or Colombia.

"Long-distance fliers have mapped out three southward routes of travel. One via the Brazilian coast is patronized most by shore birds. A second is along the Pacific, taking in the mountain scenery of the Andes, while the third is along the interior river systems.

"The regularity of the reappearance of birds every spring has led to many theories to account for their amazing sense of direction. Some scientists say that they have a magnetic sense and are drawn toward a magnetic pole. Others maintain that a nasal sense enables them to identify air currents. Telepathy and hereditary memory are other suggestions that have been advanced. It has also been suggested that they guide their course by the stars, the moon and the sun, tho this does not take into consideration foggy weather. The faculty for orientation in carrier pigeons is well known and has been developed by fanciers, to an amazing degree. This problem of orientation will probably be eventually cleared up by experimentation, but at present no ornithologist has an explanation to offer that is very lucid or convincing.

"The reason at the bottom of the long trek twice a year is a mystery. The entire act of migration, according to Dr. Wetmore, is so utterly complex that no single factor may be ascribed as the absolute cause. It has arisen, he believes, from movements induced by seasonal and climatic changes until it has become a hereditary instinct that is now actuated by physiological causes.

"Early ornithologists used to think that most migration took place above 15,000 feet. The experience of aviators shows, however, that with greater altitude there is more difficulty in maintaining height and speed. Most migration is now thought to take place below 3,000 feet.

"The preference for perpetual spring displayed by the barn swallow, the bobolink, and many other birds, is not shared by the arctic tern, that makes the longest migratory flight known. It makes its nest close to the North Pole, and has as a southern winter resort the icebergs of the antarctic.

"The nest of another bird of the north, the surf bird of Alaska, has recently been discovered for the first time. Tho he spends most of his life on the rocky reefs of the Pacific Ocean, the surf bird turns to the mountains when he wants to raise a family. His home site was discovered for the first time last summer on Mount McKinley, by scientists from the University of California.

"A kind of ornithological detective agency near the outskirts of Cleveland, Ohio, has brought to light many previously unsuspected facts about the actions and movements of birds that may eventually shed some light on the migration problem. The tradition of lifelong mating, or of the remating of birds, with the return to the old familiar nesting grounds in the spring, is pretty much of a fallacy with some species, according to S. Prentiss Baldwin, the Cleveland ornithologist, who has made an intensive study of house wrens His researches show that the services of a trained genealogist would be required to keep straight the exact degree of relationship in three generations of house wrens, so complicated are their intermarriages.

"Much of the mystery of migration has been cleared up by the gigantic system of bird census-taking instituted by the U. S Biological Survey, known as bird banding. Tempted by an alluring display of food, birds are enticed into large wire traps where the operator attaches a numbered aluminum band to the leg. This serves as an identification tag by which the movement of that particular bird are traced at any other trapping station where he may happen to stop. Those that are roughly ap proached never come back, but they respond to kindly treat ment, and there are records of many that return to the same locality year after year.

"Any bird student over eighteen years old, who satisfies th authorities of the Biological Survey that he is competent t identify birds and turn in the desired information, may receiv a Federal permit to operate a trapping station. He should recor the number and name of every bird he bands as well as that o every 'return' and every visitor to the station who already ha a band. This information is sent to the U. S. Biological Surve where it is filed and analyzed by experts working on the migra tion problem. From this source ornithologists expect some da to get answers to such questions as, how long birds live, ho long birds stay married, how fast they travel during the migra tory season, and others of greater scientific import, if of les sociological interest."

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IMPROVED BROADCASTING

RADIO PROGRAMS ARE REFLECTING the improvements due to better transmission and to the establishment of chains of stations which pick up performances by wire and send them out locally, writes George Lee Dowd, Jr., in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). Engineers and broadcast directors are working everywhere, he says, to improve quality, especially in the transmission of music. The popularity of radio and the intense competition between stations have had a favorable effect in his opinion. Says Mr. Dowd:

"Radio broadcasting has long since passed out of the experimental stage. The modern radio transmitter is a specialized type of power-house that transforms air vibrations into oscillating electric currents, amplifies them, and sends them out by way of the antenna to millions of listeners. And along with the increase in power and permanence, there has been a vast improvement in the faithfulness with which the music and voices are put on the air.

"This improvement in quality is most noticeable, perhaps, in the programs that are picked up by microphones at some distance from the broadcasting studio, largely because there has been more room for improvement in this type of broadcasting.

"Early attempts to broadcast acts or scenes of musical comedy and opera direct from the stage produced weird results. If the tenor, for instance, happened to be near the microphone, his voice came through with a power that caused the loud-speaker to go off into a nerve-shattering rattle; while the voice of the soprano standing on the other side of the stage resembled the feeble chirps of a canary.

"What we may expect in the future was demonstrated recently when the chain of stations headed by WEAF and WJZ broadcast the famous 'Garden Scene' from the opera 'Faust' direct from the stage of a Chicago opera-house. Listeners were amazed at the fidelity of every part of the musical reproduction.

"Only a few years ago, nobody worried much about echoes or resonance, because the transmission was poor anyway. Then better microphones came into use. In order to eliminate echoes and resonance, engineers fitted studios with so much sound-absorbing drapery that the transmitted music was dead and lifeless. We have found that a certain amount of resonance is desirable. It adds naturalness to the tone quality of the music or the human voice.

"In large measure, the steady improvement in the quality of programs is due to the fact that advertising is footing the bill. And the broadcasting stations, in striving to get the business of the advertisers, have come to realize that listeners won't follow an evening's program, even with one or two high-grade features sponsored by advertisers, if the rest of the program isn't worth listening to.

"'We have been practically forced,' said the manager of a prominent Eastern station, 'to contract for high-grade features that we pay for ourselves so that our advertisers will feel that they are in good company.'

"Other stations accomplish the same result by employing, as staff artists, entertainers of such exceptional ability that the studio staff is capable of putting on a program equaling the special features in quality.

"Many have exprest a fear that the rapid development of the chain-station idea will not work out well for several reasons.

"'Suppose we don't happen to like the particular program the chain stations are broadcasting, what then?' writes one reader. There would be cause for worry on this subject if the Government controlled broadcasting and if the programs were paid for out of license fees extracted from the listeners, as is the system in many foreign countries.

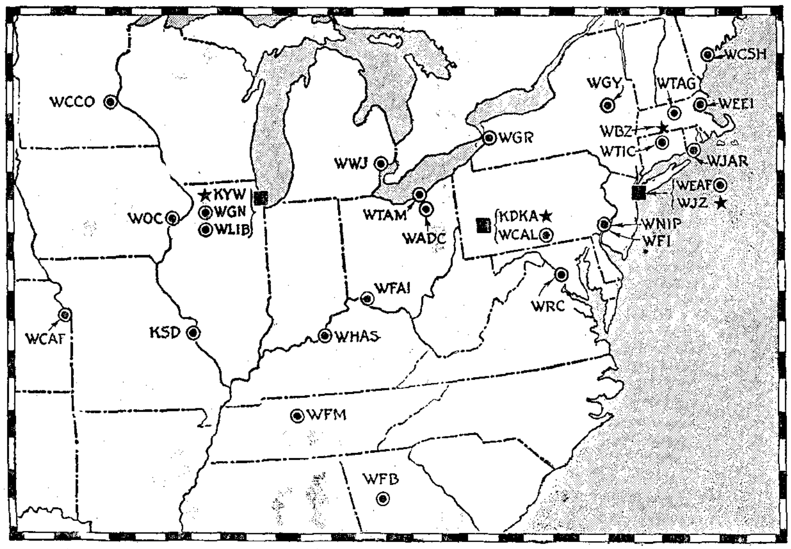
"But such a situation will not arise in this country, for reasons that appear at once when you study the requirements of the advertisers who pay for the programs. An advertiser who sells his products all over the country naturally wants to build up good-will by means of a chain of stations that will reach as many people as possible. But there are other advertisers who want to reach just one section.

"The big chains of stations, headed by WEAF and WJZ, will take care of the first group, while stations like WABC in New York and similar stations in other localities will supply the demand for broadcasting in a specified area.

"Improvement is also promised in the broadcasting of all special features not considered part of the regular program. Verbal reports of sporting events, for example, will be much clearer owing to improved methods of picking up such features and transmitting them to the main broadcasting studio.

"Early attempts at broadcasting prize-fights or football games, for instance, were marred by the shouts of the fans surrounding the announcer to such an extent that his words were lost completely at vital moments. In future, we are promised, the applause and shouting will be present as a background for the announcer's voice, but will not be allowed to interfere with the clarity of his words.

"The development of the chains of stations will certainly help the broadcasting of outstanding events such as a speech by the President of the United States, because with so many stations transmitting the speech you will be sure to get it clearly from at least one station.



From *Popular Science Monthly*

RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS OF THE TWO LEADING CHAIN SYSTEMS

The chain headed by WJZ is represented by stars; that headed by WEAF by dotted circles. Ultimately every section of the country will be served by these chains.

"As far as exceptional features are concerned, prominent advertisers are combing the country for high-priced opera stars, great musicians, and other entertainers, and promise steady improvement in the quality of their offerings."

Short-wave transmission has been much discust, says Mr. Dowd, with regard to its possible effect on broadcasting and the sets now in use. He has talked this matter over with Alfred H. Grebe, who has experimented extensively with this type of broadcasting, and thus reports this expert's conclusions:

"I don't think there is a chance that broadcasting will, in the near future, be changed to the short waves. At least not until some apparently insurmountable difficulties are worked out. In the first place, none of the millions of radio sets in use to-day can tune-in the very short waves; in the second place, short-wave transmission has at least one peculiarity that renders it unfit to use for regular broadcasting.

"Radio waves of from twenty to forty meters' wave-length carry marvelous distances, but they seem to pass over a large section of the country immediately surrounding the transmitter, so that listeners only a few miles away may not hear anything, while other listeners hundreds or even thousands of miles away may hear the program with great volume. There wouldn't be much use in transmission like that except for special purposes.

"Of course we expect to continue to use our mobile stations transmitting on waves lower than the regular broadcasting range, to bring special features into the studio whenever it is not possible to get a regular wire connection. For instance, a description of a yacht race by an observer located within a stone's-throw of the boats is made possible in this way."

LETTERS AND ART

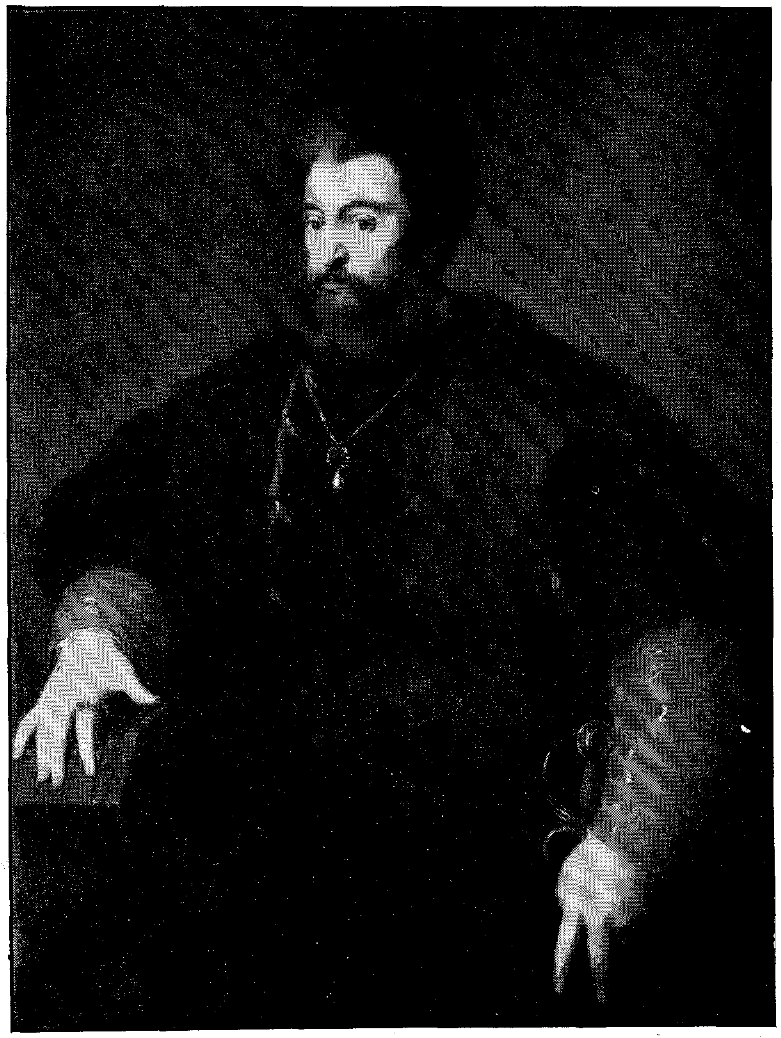
LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

AMERICA GETS A TITIAN MASTERPIECE

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE MASTERPIECES ever brought to these shores from Europe is the canvas by Titian lately added to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is a portrait of Duke Alfonso the First of Ferrara, and its importance is gaged by the fact that without the twenty-five million bequest to the Museum made by the late Frank A. Munsey the Museum authorities would not have been able to afford so costly an acquisition. It is therefore officially announced that "when sufficient income for the purpose shall have been received from the estate of the late Frank A. Munsey, it is the intention of the trustees of the Museum to assign the portrait to his bequest as a worthy first purchase." Looking upon this purchase "as a hint of what the public may expect in the future from Mr. Munsey's princely bequest," Mr. Henry McBride, writing in the New York *Sun*, regards the transaction as "breath-taking." From the painter's angle Mr. Bryson Burroughs's description printed in the Museum *Bulletin* gives a strong impression of the work to those who may never come to stand before it:

"That it is the work of Titian, all the critics who have seen it, with remarkable and unusual accord, agree. The noble design is his invention, and no one but he could have carried out in this rich and lustrous color such subtleties of detail, combined with breadth and solidity of form. Examine it close to and note these subtleties—the unevenness of the skin; the differences in the texture of the flesh, how it here sags and there is drawn taut over the bones; the folds about the eyes; the slightly swollen lids, somewhat bloodshot; the inhaling nostrils; the puffy lower lip; even separate hairs of the beard are drawn out, and the hair, loosely combed off the forehead, would wave gently if blown on.

"Then move away and see how these fine distinctions disappear in the solidity and rotundity of the head, marked boldly by only the most conspicuous and characteristic forms of the features. Notice, too, the great mass of the body to which the delicate sheen of the velvet folds and the pattern of the brocaded sleeves are entirely subservient. Observe also the splendid prehensility of the hands, one resting elegantly on the smooth bronze of the cannon, the other, its strength in repose for the moment, holding the sword-scabbard lightly at his thigh Only Titian could have painted the deep crimson velvet of the doublet, the soft fur of the collar, the liquid blue of the sapphire and the glint of the pendant pearl on his chest. Surely our picture is one of his great achievements."


Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art

A "PORTENTOUS WORK OF ART" BY TITIAN

"The thing is big, imposing, majestic, saturated in the serenity of splendid power." Michelangelo was amazed before it.

Supplementing this is something almost like a hymn of praise in *The Herald Tribune*, where we catch the style of Mr. Royal Cortissoz:

"Because painting is a craft as well as an art its technical aspects by themselves constantly invite critical discussion. But in the greatest painting technique inevitably so adjusts itself to the unity of the grand effect that in it the creative master affirms himself through the flawless equilibrium he establishes. Art and life are fused together. The masterpiece becomes immediately a part of both our visual and our spiritual experience. Such a masterpiece has been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in the portrait of Alfonso d'Este by Titian. It is a portentous work of art one of the noblest ever brought to this country

"Titian painted it not long before he was forty which is to say when he was in one of the richest most vitalized periods of his long life. The Duke of Ferrara was a sympathetic patron, and under the friendly pressure of his personality and environment the artist's genius only expanded. It was for Alfonso that he painted the great 'Bacchus and Ariadne' of the National Gallery and those two immortal 'hosannas of the flesh' which hang in the Prado. When he faced the Duke himself he had a model embodying the very soul of his period. Mr. Burroughs, in the charming essay on the picture which he has written for *The Bulletin*, shrewdly analyzes the Duke's character and stresses its significance as that of the Renaissance itself. Titian, a penetrating psychologist, revives it luminously upon his canvas.

"He knew well the weighty, arrogant and profoundly mundane leaders of men in sixteenth-century Italy, their grim elegance their blending of courtliness with the 'terribilita' of a violent epoch. His vast gallery of kings, princes and lesser notabilities is one of so many human dramas. In it, whether he be portraying the dour Pope Paul, the sleek Francis, the martial Alba, or the truculent Aretino, you get not only the specific traits of the individual, but the thing which they all had—style. That is what makes the Museum portrait glorious. Painter and sitter are united in one of the great historic gestures. They breathe the same sublime air. The thing is big, imposing, majestic, saturated in the serenity of splendid power.

"It is as beautiful as it is strong. The color scheme has the purity and dignity essential to simple grandeur. Alfonso wears a crimson tunic beneath a dark, furred garment, with golden sleeves. Jewels sparkle against the somber mass. With such limited elements does Titian work his magic. You gaze enthralled upon the superbly modeled head, the delicately expressive features, convinced that there the artist has excelled himself. But you look then at the hands and you see that in them he has achieved another miracle."

One of the episodes in Alfonso's life was his marriage to Lucrezia Borgia, then several times a widow. It is said that he made her happy, and that she led a blameless life from then on till the day of her death. Interpretative criticism imagines that something of the nature of this fierce, pompous Alfonso may be learned from the fact of this marriage. A look of craft is seen in the small but piercing eyes. The picture, it seems, spent long years in obscurity. It turned up in Paris a little more than a year ago, having been bought as an unknown work out of the château of the Comtesse de Vogue, near Dijon. Mr. McBride's account, taken at the beginning, continues:

"A. S. Drey, the Munich antiquary, secured the canvas, and it was from him the Museum purchased it in February. It is not known how the picture reached France. Many pictures were carried out of Spain at the time of the Napoleonic wars. Uncertainties of titles of ownership might have led to a reticence in regard to the ascriptions of some of these and a merely oral tradition, held by only a few, would be in danger of disappearing in the course of several generations. These are but suppositions 'and unimportant after all,' the Museum holds, 'in comparison with the merit of the painting.'

"It seems there were two portraits of Alfonso by Titian, and the Museum's example is thought to be the first and most important, the one that Titian himself pointed out to Charles V as one of the finest pictures by him in the possession of Alfonso and the one also that Michelangelo so highly praised upon a celebrated occasion.

"Michelangelo, while on a visit of inspection to the fortifications of Ferrara, was entertained by the Duke and escorted over the palace, and this likeness of Alfonso was commended by the great Florentine as the finest of all the treasures that had been shown to him.

"But great and powerful as was the Duke, he was reluctantly obliged to part with his picture for a political reason. Charles V was allied with Pope Clement and had made himself arbiter of an old dispute between the Duchy of Ferrara and the Papal States, and Alfonso was constrained to gain his good-will.

"Pictures were the most effective bribes with this Emperor, and a little list of Titians belonging to the Duke had been prepared, the gift of which, it was thought, would produce results. At the negotiations that followed, the imperial secretary insisted that whatever else might be chosen the portrait of Alfonso must be included. The Ferrarese agents urged all sorts of objections, but in the end were obliged to give in.

"To console the Duke, a second portrait was painted, but much later, and it differed from the first for one thing in that it showed the Duke wearing his new French Order of St. Michel. What has become of it is not known, for the picture in the Pitti Palace, long supposed to be it, has yielded to the superior connoisseurship of modern times and is now considered to be a copy and is labeled 'Dosso Dossi.'

"The picture just acquired by the Metropolitan is last referred to in Italian documents as hanging in the emperor's room in Bologna in 1533. It was carried into Spain and is mentioned in seventeenth-century inventories as having been placed in the south gallery of the castle at Madrid, altho it is there referred to as the 'Duke of Urbino with his hand on a cannon.'

"Mistakes in names are common in old inventories, and the item of the cannon makes it certain that the portrait thus described represented Alfonso d'Este. Alfonso was proud of his cannon foundry, which was the most prominent in the world at the time.

"Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum will now find this extraordinary portrait temporarily installed in the room of recent accessions on the first floor. It has the benefit of a specially installed lighting, in which all the detail of the textures may be easily studied and in which the living quality of the flesh painting is made particularly astonishing."

WHY MEN LEAVE TEACHING

AN EX-YALE PROFESSOR, who had gone all the way in his alma mater from freshman to full professor, decided to end his eighteen years association and go into business. He had a wife, three small children, and $11,000 life insurance, but the future did not look bright to him. "The best in store for the wife was a life of considerable drudgery, and it was doubtful whether her constitution could stand the strain. As for the children, the future offered only the schooling which was to be had in the public schools, and later that which perchance philanthropy and their own efforts could vouchsafe." He resigned in 1919, and now sends this confession to *The Yale Alumni Weekly*:

"And here is where lies the chief importance of the experience which is sketched above. My pitifully small salary was rapidly lowering my efficiency as a teacher and scholar. And now in the perspective of the years which have passed, I believe that it was an actual gain for the University to have me go. Let me be a little more specific: The continual nightmare which came from inadequate insurance, cramped living-quarters, the lack of a larger social life, the lost opportunities to travel either for purposes of study or of general culture—all of this and much more was making me less productive as a scholar and less effective as a teacher. Even worse than this was the fact that for the last three years that I was in New Haven I spent my summers in outside work in order to gain an additional income which would balance my budget.

"Now any one who knows what makes for the healthy development of a teacher and scholar knows only too well that the vacation period, which is cynically known by outsiders as a long period of loafing, must be made the period of most intensive work. The growth of a teacher's ability to inspire students depends inevitably upon the growth of his mind in scholarly study and research. Research is not antagonistic to good teaching, but absolutely essential to it. Without it the teacher becomes a routine drill master of a value which constantly diminishes with the years. Any system which makes it necessary for teachers to spend their summers in prostituting their intellects by teaching in summer schools, or to spend their time in any other way than in that which directly promotes a constant deepening and enrichment of the mind, is, in my opinion, a short-sighted policy. The greatest efficiency of the individual is made impossible.

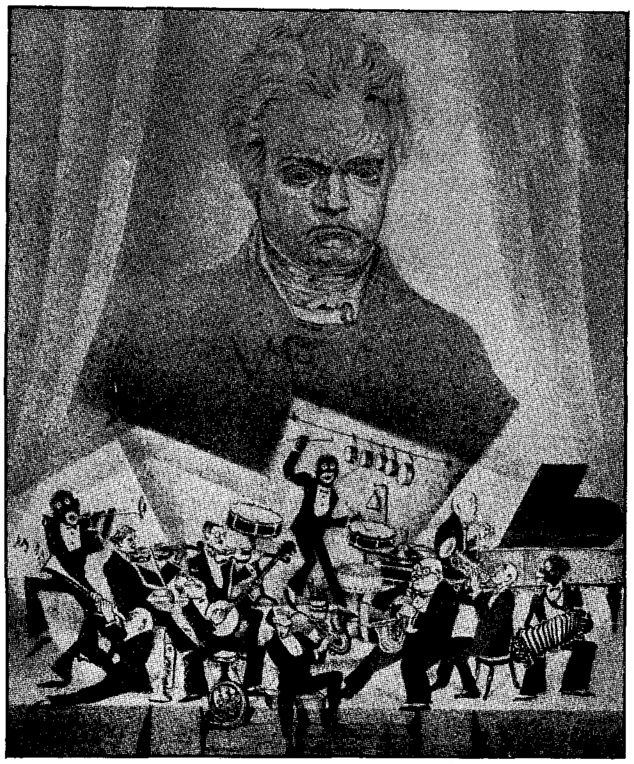
"Conditions at Yale have been improved somewhat since I left, but they have been affected to such a limited degree that the basic condition which drove me from its walls still obtains. Few appreciate what is owed to the loyal men who, instead of leaving as I did, have stayed at their posts.

"I want to say with all sincerity that I have met in high places in business more lack of ability and more inefficiency than I ever found upon the Yale Campus among those who make up the staff of her teachers. In fact, I know of no single body of men anywhere who have greater ability and who do their work quite so well. It is high time that they receive more generous treatment at the hands of the University, which alone can be made possible by increased endowment."

THE COVER—A glance at the cover spells femininity, so we shall expect the artist to be a woman. One need not stop to explain this domestic scene, tho one might predict a future for the infant, since already he looks out on the world with wide-open, inquiring, unfearing eyes. Mrs. Ellen Emmet Rand, the artist, was born in San Francisco, studied in the art schools of New York and Paris, and makes her present home in Salisbury, Connecticut. Medals have been awarded her at the St. Louis and San Francisco Expositions, also in the one at Buenos Aires. Her portraits of Augustus Saint Gaudens and of Benjamin Altman hang in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THE RIOTOUS RETURN OF MR. ANTHEIL

IT IS HARD TO ESCAPE the conclusion that the devotees of jazz were sadly let down by their latest and perhaps highest high-priest. Mr. George Antheil, an American, born in Trenton, New Jersey, but sojourning for some years in Paris and other continental places, finally has followed the winds of high publicity blowing from over there to us, and come here in person to demonstrate the sounds, musical or otherwise, that had made Parisians, or Americans sojourning there, turn riotous in approval or condemnation. Either one of such responses is welcomed by the modern "artists"; what they are not prepared to suffer is apathy or evidences of boredom. Mr. Antheil began his complaints in advance of his appearance here, saying "I am the only native-born composer who has ever even approached a sensation in any country outside his own . . . which my countrymen have not given me enough credit for." Yet Mr. Gilman of *The Herald Tribune* corrects him by saying that "newspapers and periodicals of this most eager land have for the last two years been bursting with special stories, cabled accounts of sensational happenings overseas, photographs, explications, all inspired by our young New Jersey maestro and his prodigious art." Anyway enough people to fill every available space in Carnegie Hall assembled on Sunday evening, April 10. There was scarcely missing one who keeps his eye on the up-to-date doings of Paris, or any member of our large class of musicians, amateurs or "intelligentsia." The reports of this concert were not only treated in the "Music" columns but in front-page stories. Mr. Gilman describes the scene:



BEETHOVEN COMMEMORATION, 1927

"Go on playing . . . Thank goodness, he was deaf."

—*Lachen Links* (Berlin).

"Well, New York did pretty well by Mr. Antheil last night. Excited by a publicity campaign which must have caused the resourceful Mr. Barnum to toss restlessly on his sepulchral pillow, New Yorkers were packed into Carnegie Hall—chic by jowl, as one might say—till they nearly burst asunder the walls of the ancient temple in their eagerness to attend the début of Mr. Antheil.

"They were gathered, of course, to hear his illustrious 'Ballet Mecanique,' written for a pianola with an amplifier and two loud-speakers, ten pianos, a wind machine, an airplane prop six xylophones, four drums, and electric bells."

Preceding this number came a string quartet, a sonata violin, piano, and drum, and a jazz symphony. For the occas the New York *World* impress a number of jazz sympathi into brief service as critics, and we see how they reacted:

"George Gershwin: I really can't compare Antheil's jazz wit mine. He deals in polytonalities and dissonance, entirel different from me. He follows Stravinsky and the French. H music has moments of humor, which I think was done consciously.

"Merle Schuster, sister of the publisher: There is a delightful sense of humor there. In the jazz symphony he shows he doesn't take jazz too seriously.

"Gilbert Seldes, critic: The first thing was awful, the sec a little bit better, and the jazz symphony was simply grand. is better jazz than Gershwin and better music than Stravins

"Paul Robeson, negro actor and singer: The jazz was fin and in that sonata for piano, violin and drum he had the percu sive effect well worked out, especially when he worked up tha pounding on the piano and then jumped over to the drum.

"John Howard Lawson: He contributes tremendously to ja

"Helen Woodward, author: It's a grand show and there gorgeous rhythms.

"Lewis Galantiere: Prodigious! Wonderful! Antheil Stravinsky are the two greatest masters of rhythm we've had.

"Jacques Benjamin: Very individual and highly pathologica

"Carlo Tresca: Interesting, daring, artistic! Emotionally, I was deeply touched.

"Lawrence Sandusky, English instructor of Lehigh U versity: It was dull, but rather interesting at times. I got emotional reaction."

Unless they are unalterably persuaded of the righteousn of their cause these deponents will read the verdicts of t constituted music critics with some drooping of spirits. Turni again to Mr. Gilman, who begins with the string quartet:

"The music seemed oddly familiar. One heard a mélange Bloch, Schönberg, Stravinsky, even (horrifying enough) a litt Wagner and Debussy, with a touch of sentimental cantilena the slow section which should cause Mr. Ezra Pound to we tears of impotent rage: for has he not told us that Mr. Anth musical world 'is a world of steel bars, not of old stone ivy'? Yet here was Mr. Antheil giving us not steel bars at al but old stones (some of them paste), and ivy that was not even poison. . . .

"The 'Symphony' for jazz orchestra was even staler and emptier. It was played against a back-drop, designed by Joseph Mullen, painted to represent a colored gentleman about to clasp some Lulu Belle in negligée about a not too reluctant waist! The music was not so amusing as the design. Mr. Antheil told us that it was intended as 'a reaction toward negro jazz as away from 'sweet jazz.' But if this is the Lulubelleslettres of jazz, some one has made a mistake, and we suspect that it is Mr. Antheil. Surely he does not offer this tame and feeble inanity as anything so vital and forcible as a 'reaction'? . . .

"The 'Ballet Mecanique' is unconscionably boring, artless, and naive. Throughout its stupefying length it never once speaks vividly, creatively, outrageously. Its rhythms are infantile, its dynamic effects are unresourceful and inexpressive; and long before it ended, the 'hostile demonstration' at the back of the hall, so suspiciously manufactured in character, had died a feeble, fluttering death, and an infinitely weared audience was passing out into the hideousness and wonder and incomparable fascination of that actual New York which has rebuffed the mechanistic wooing of this troubadour from Trenton."

Lest Mr. Gilman seem purblind, we will turn for confirmation or rebuttal to Mr. Henderson of *The Sun:*

"The reporter who went to this moronic exhibition in the hope of getting a good story was grievously disappointed. Some of the promised decorations were not seen. Those which were disclosed were either vulgar or ridiculous. So was the music. In the sonata for violin, piano and drum there was a moment of comprehensible burlesque. The quartet was the cheapest and flimsiest kind of imitation of Schönberg and his school. The jazz symphony should blush to appear anywhere within a mile of Broadway, where better stuff of the sort is done y night. One wonders what the negro cabaret performers have thought of it.

The ballet was whooping piffle, mere noise and pretense. thirty seconds it copied Stravinsky and for the other thirty rpenter in 'Skyscrapers.' The rest was straight Antheil, must suppose, and was not worthy of a single word of mment or line of description. An elaborate attempt at a ostile demonstration fizzled pitifully. The whole thing was an xplosion of harmless gas."

ANIMALS AND BIRDS IN MUSIC

AS THIS IS THE MECHANICAL AGE, the strident sounds of machinery, the clatter of riveting, the blowing of horns and sirens, the whistling and the boom ocomotives, the whirr of airplane propellers, all claim their resentation in modern music. The foregoing article illustrates ie man's efforts to express his age through these media of sound. he elder composers did not go quite so far outside the realm of melody; but we know that the songs of birds, the call of animals, th wild and domestic, entered into their compositions.

Animal motifs appear in musical composition as far back as the teenth century, according to Dr. James Simon, who writes entertainingly in a recent number of *Die Illustrierte Zeitung* eipzig). Not only the voices of animals, according to him, ave served as sources of inspiration to famous composers, but ther noises made by them, such as the hoof beat of horses, and, ewise, such movements as the fluttering of wings, or the hover- g of butterflies, and even their habits, as in courting.

"Any one who has heard Beethoven's pastoral will recall the rming interweaving of the three bird voices toward the end the scene at the brook: the nightingale sings and trills, the ail joins in, the cuckoo calls. Also, Gombert, the most im- tant pupil of Josquin, in his three-part bird motif, 'Chant des aux,' imitates the gay chirping of birds somewhat in the ne of Jannequin, who, for his part, employed chorally the ngs of nightingales and larks.

"But even among the clavecinists, such tone painting was ex- mely popular. Rameau's 'La Poule' represents humorously cackling of the hen, and a rondeau by Daquin takes as its ne the cry of the cuckoo.

"Even in sacred music, as in 'The Passion,' animal sounds are sometimes used reverently as themes. Thus, Schuetz and Bach follow the custom of folk music, when, after Peter has denied his Lord, the crowing of the cock is indicated by a significant coloratura passage.

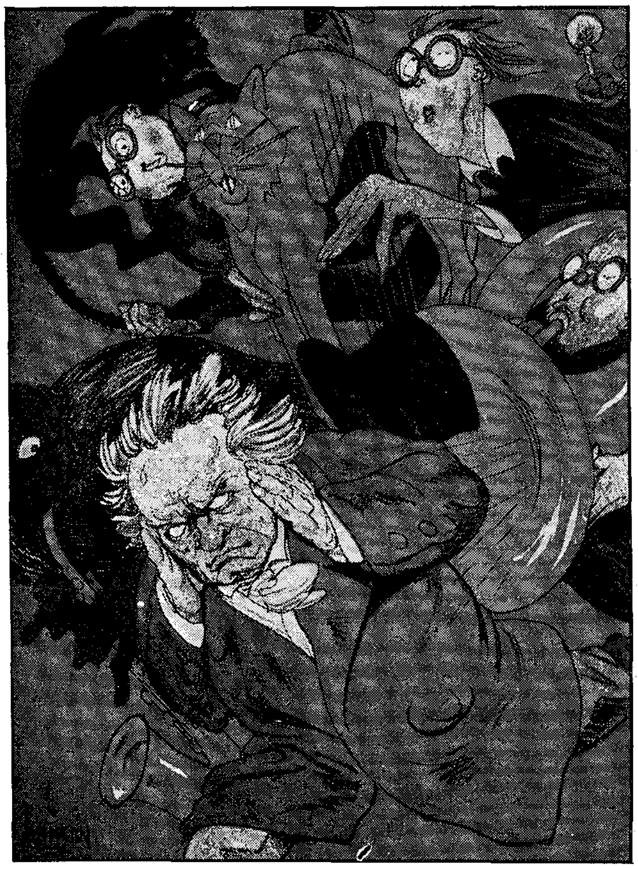
"In one of Schubert's songs the staccato call of the quail is interpreted as 'praise God, fear God.' But we ought to remark here, that it is not the aim of the composers to give a literal imitation of an animal sound in nature. (They leave that to the animal voice imitators at the country fairs!) It is their ambition rather to represent a natural mood; the decisive thing is the atmosphere which surrounds the animals, with a special preference, naturally, for song-birds, and especially among these, the nightingale, whose voice announces the coming of May, and has come to be quite peculiarly the symbol of love and spring. We find it represented in folk-songs and the songs of the minnesingers, but also, in more sophisticated forms.

"Referring to Brahm's Nightingale (opus 97), his friend Frau Herzogenberg remarked: 'The bitter sweet of the melody represents truly the tones of the nightingales themselves, those yearning little birds who appear to enjoy wavering between the extremes of the extravagant and the repressed.'"

Dr. Simon turns from the sounds made by animals to the inspiration derived from their movements, citing, for example, Schubert's "Trout Song," in which the motion is represented by a crescendo sextole figure, which returns into the variations of the trout quintet. Furthermore, he remarks,

"The butterfly songs (Schubert, Schumann) flutter merrily, Brahms's 'Whimsical Salamander' twists and turns, Ravel in his 'Histoire Naturelle' portrays vividly the dignified and pompous gait of the peacock, and the gallop of a pony forms an entire song by Hugo Wolf."

The author reminds us that one of Mendelssohn's most moving duets has for its theme the departure of the migratory birds for southern climes. Again, in Schubert's "Winter Journey" the atmosphere is given by animals. Schubert, however, is very subtle in this employment of animal motifs, and while he does introduce the shrill call of the cock in his "Dream of Spring," he refrains from allowing the village dog to bark, just as in his "Crow" he avoids all harshness and discord:



THE FLIGHT OF THE TITAN

"If I had to hear certain modern music during my lifetime, I should have considered myself very lucky to be deaf."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"I had almost forgotten—the flea! but there exist more than twenty compositions employing as their theme the 'Mephisto Flea Song.' While Beethoven's singularly wild 'Flea Songs' shows a harshly grotesque motif, Berlioz makes use of the ironic with the lilting violin figures in his daring piece; Mussorgski's composition is marked by a native spirit of derision."

Even in oratorio, representations of animals are not lacking; thus in Handel's pastoral composition "Acis and Galatea" there are exquisite arias inspired by the nightingale and the lark. Again, "Israel in Egypt" is rich in descriptive motifs of this kind, the plague of frogs being indicated by staccato rhythms and the swarming of gnats and the buzzing of flies by thirty-seconds. Moreover:

"And Haydn's oratorios, too! how mysterious the effect of the blessing of the animals in 'The Creation'—achieved by bass viols and violoncellos alone! Gabriel's aria brings witchingly before our fancy the images of the eagle, the lark, and the tender pair of doves. In *Raphael's* recitative the roaring of the lions is indicated by a clear trill, the leap of the tiger by a lively impulsive figure, the grazing ox by an idyllic andante, the creeping worm by a dragging bass. The periods of the year give occasion to the portrayal of charming details:

"The cock, herald of the dawn, announces himself in a shrill solo upon the oboe; the barking of dogs and the humming of insects are transformed into characteristic sound effects—a playing with sounds concerning which Beethoven could not repress a slightly scornful comment."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

YOUTH GIVES THE LIE TO GOSSIP

KNOCKING INTO A COCKED HAT all the wild stories of the wildness of youth, a questionnaire submitted to 36,000 undergraduates of 100 widely distributed colleges and universities shows that the great majority of students are orthodox Christians. Thus, if we may trust this questionnaire, youth itself gives the lie to the charge that it is a scandalous lot. The younger generation is sound, sane and morally healthy. The poll, whose results draw wide comment, was conducted by the Church Advertising Department of the International Advertising Association, which was organized, according to the Rev. Charles Stelzle, its president, to "sell" religion. Mr. Stelzle, we read in the press, assumes that the poll represents a fair cross-section of the student mind of the country. Ninety-eight per cent. of the students affirm a belief in God. To the nine questions asked, 87 per cent. of the answers are "yes," the affirmative in each case being an indication of orthodoxy. Dartmouth College made the least orthodox showing, only 52 per cent. of the answers here being affirmative. Wellesley is the least orthodox of the girls' schools, 71 per cent. of the answers here being "yes." The highest average of orthodoxy is in the South, where, in many cases, the students vote almost solidly "yes." Not included in the test are Columbia University, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Chicago, Brown, California, Leland Stanford, the College of the City of New York and New York University. The schools which register the highest percentage of orthodox answers are: Providence College, Rhode Island, 99; Pacific Union College, California, 99; Converse College, South Carolina, 98; Bridgewater College, Virginia, 98; Winthrop, South Carolina, 98; Baylor University, Texas, 98; Carthage, Illinois, 97; Lynchburg, Virginia, 97; Millsaps, Mississippi, 97; Taylor, Indiana, 97; Elon, North Carolina, 97; Wofford, South Carolina, 97; Union, Tennessee, 97; Shorter, Georgia, 97; Wheaton, Illinois, 97; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 96; Parsons College, Pennsylvania, 96; Juanita College, Pennsylvania, 96; Baylor College, Texas, 96; Oklahoma Baptist University, 96; Kentucky Wesleyan College, 96; Marysville College, Tennessee, 96.

SHADOWS

By Charles Abel

I PASSED him in the night
And moving on
He knew me not.
Yet there,
Clothed in the tattered rags
Of poverty,
Was mine own brother
Under God.

For that he was a man
We two are kin;
Nor race nor color,
Pride of place
Or other false assumptions
May excuse
My arrogance—
I passed him by.

—*The Churchman* (*New York*).

The student poll offers an interesting comparison with a similar poll taken of newspaper readers through 200 newspapers, mentioned in these pages January 15. The average number of "yes" answers to all the questions asked of students and of newspaper readers is almost equal, Mr. Stelzle points out. In the case of the students it is 87 per cent. of all answers given, and among newspaper readers it is 85 per cent. The nine questions and the percentages of affirmative answers made by the students and by 250,000 newspaper readers are:

Do you believe in God? Students, 98; newspaper readers, 91.

Do you believe in immortality? Students, 90; newspaper readers, 88.

Do you believe in prayer as a means of personal relationship with God? Students, 90; newspaper readers, 85.

Do you believe that Jesus Christ was divine as no other man was divine? Students, 89; newspaper readers, 85.

Do you regard the Bible as inspired in a sense that no other literature could be said to be inspired? Students, 82; newspaper readers, 85.

Are you an active member of any church? Students, 76; newspaper readers, 77.

Do you regularly attend any religious services? Students, 69; newspaper readers, 76.

Were you brought up in a religious home? Students, 95; newspaper readers, 87.

Do you think that religion in some form is a necessary element of life for the individual and for the community? Students, 98; newspaper readers, 87.

Perhaps because the once widely held belief that the youth of the country revels in sin is now generally regarded as a war-time fable, the papers show little surprise at the results of this interesting poll. "The only real conclusion from the Stelzle experiment," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "is that traditional religion is still so strong in America that no Thomas Paine and no Robert G. Ingersoll can afford to assail it, save in the respectful spirit of the seeker after truth. Flippant attacks are intolerably bad taste in the view of the vast majority of Americans." Editorial comment is taken up mostly with the method of questioning, since definitions vary with the person. Some might not have found themselves able to give a specific answer to a categorical question. It must be kept in mind, observes the Winston-Salem *Twin City Sentinel*, that no two persons entertain exactly the same conceptions of God, of immortality, of the Bible, and of the other religious entities listed in the questions. The phrase in the creed, "Maker of heaven and earth," means, we are told, quite different things to different people. "No doubt many a college student and newspaper reader who disclaims belief in God intends to say only that his conception of God is so definitely at variance with the orthodox idea as not to be at all agreeable to it." To some of the questions, observes the Schenectady *Gazette*, "a bleak denial of cherished traditional faith was the only alternative offered by the questioners." *The Gazette* finds evidence of positive reconstruction, and believes it would be very encouraging if we could hear some of the youngsters tell about it without the negation. "At any rate, there is not anything like a general indifference as to our spiritual nature such as may be said to have prevailed with students forty years ago."

The assumption that the questions could be answered intelligently by "yes" or "no" makes the results worse than useless, because they are "misleading and unfair," in the opinion of the Springfield *Republican*. Referring to the results at Dartmouth and Wellesley, *The Republican* observes: "Considering the wide-spread tendency among keen-minded young people to question established religious beliefs and the natural skepticism of adolescence, this showing might be regarded as on the whole conservative. The only thing demonstrated is the misuse of which the questionnaire is susceptible." The Manchester *Union* is not surprized that so many at Dartmouth voted against belief in literal inspiration of Scripture, holding that—

> "The meaning of inspiration has greatly changed in recent years. Many devout churchgoers have abandoned belief in the literal interpretation of Scripture. They regard all inspiration as akin in character, whether it be a case of the inspired poet or the inspired prophet. Probably these Dartmouth men who deny that the Bible is inspired in a sense different from other literature would admit that the Bible is inspired to a greater degree than other literature. The vote, as we take it, simply indicates that the meaning of inspiration has changed.
>
> "Perhaps the most important feature in the questionnaire lies in the fact that 858 out of a thousand declare their belief that religion is a necessary element in both the life of the individual and the community. This means that while these young men question some of the teachings and forms of religion, they believe in the reality and necessity of religion itself. So far the questionnaire offers a cue. American youth on their own testimony is doubting but not irreligious. Despite the denials in the test, the essential need of religion is recognized."

VICE IN THE COUNTRY

ALL'S WRONG WITH THE COUNTRY, the little red schoolhouse is no longer the symbol of rural virtue, moral standards are as low as in the city, youth is indulging in debauchery, and things in general have gone to pot. That is the essence of the report of the New York State Crime Commission, which has been investigating causes of crime in city and country, and finds them in both. Virtue, like gold, is where you find it, and, if we are to believe this report, it seems to be as scarce in the country as it is reputed to be in the city. But it is such a melancholy picture of human decadence in the pastoral scene that the Newark *Evening News* does not believe it. The Commission made its study in two counties of New York State, which, to prevent embarrassment, it denominates "Atlantic" and "Pacific." Before this, the Commission had made a study of conditions in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn and aroused the ire of the good people of that community. Both reports, comments the Newark *Evening News*, show evidence of having been written in "a melancholy mood by some misanthrope instructed by one-sided investigators, themselves doped with the conviction that nothing is right with the world." And if the two counties investigated are typical of the Empire State's social and moral status in the open spaces, says *The News*, "a social quarantine against them and a crusade by the rest of the country to rescue their inhabitants from complete degeneracy would be an imperative Christian duty."

Be that as it may, it is a drab picture the Crime Commission gives us of bucolic America as represented in two counties. The churches are falling in, the schools are inadequate, and youth is devoted to the automobile and the bottle. The lack of any cohesive community force is playing havoc with many rural communities, the report says, because young men are not interested in farming, and both boys and girls seek to escape from their environment as quickly as possible. They drift from town to town in search of amusement at movies or dances, and parental control seems to be at a minimum. The country dances are said to be causing uneasiness in "Atlantic" County. Drunkenness has decreased, but bootlegging and moonshining continue. One school official is quoted as saying that the compulsory education law, the Prohibition law and the highway vehicle law are constantly broken. Much sex license is reported, clandestine meetings between married men and girls being especially marked. There is much truancy, and the problem is poorly handled by the authorities. Discipline is lax, and the Commission cites the instance of a boy who hanged a little girl in a tree and the instance of a boy who brought an ax to school for the superintendent. Fortunately, the girl was cut down in time, and the teacher saw the ax before the superintendent came around.

In "Pacific" County agriculture is said to be failing, many of the schools dirty and ill-equipped, and the churches in decline. In many cases, we read, churches which formerly supported congregations are now closed and in many others congregations are much smaller than they had been. There is much need for social welfare work in this county, says the report. Clinical facilities are lacking. Most of the criminal offenses are said to be drunkenness, desertion of families, "swapping" husbands or wives, stealing chickens and farm produce. The intellectual interests of the townspeople in several towns of this county are shown in the magazines they buy. Most of them are of the "vivid" fiction type, with the magazines of broader interest and culture almost overlooked. Magazines purveying sex and nudity of the type recently ordered off the news-stands in New York have made their appearance, but, fortunately, have not gained any great degree of popularity. The law is never enforced, we are told, because the poorest lawyer in the community is usually made District Attorney. Liquor and the automobile play their part, as in the city, but there is no professional crime. "The problem of crime in rural sections," we read, "is not the suppression of major crimes, but the checking of tendencies toward delinquency."

If one accepts these findings as correct, observes the Buffalo *Courier Express*, "New York State would better recall its missionaries from the Southern mountain districts and put them to work at home. But it might be well not to accept the report too readily. Some of it may be easily gathered gossip rather than painstakingly collected truths." The situation probably is not as bad as it appears to city eyes, remarks the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which believes that the New York Crime Commission is generalizing too much for any practical purpose. "What America wants to know," says the Louisville paper, "is how to capture and convict criminals as cheaply and expeditiously as possible. Some one else will have to talk to the mothers and fathers about permitting their children to ride in automobiles to dances and the movies, rehabilitate the country churches, put a kick in the public-school curriculum and stop this reading of love-stories." But the Birmingham *Age-Herald* and the Wall Street *Journal* believe that the report would apply more or less accurately to any county in the country. The findings, says the Southern paper, "can not fail at least to indicate to interested persons elsewhere some of the conditions they must face and overcome at home if they hope to make any improvement in their own communities." And the accuracy of the description of the rural schools, says the Wall Street *Journal*, "can hardly be doubted by any one who knows that the same or similar conditions can be found within thirty miles of Columbus Circle."

> "This is by all odds the most pertinent part of the report, because it points to something both evil in itself and prolific of other evils, against which the State as a whole can proceed directly if it will. The people of the State, through their department of education, have a responsibility for the country district schools which can not be put aside with legal technicalities. The boast that every American child has the opportunity for a decent elementary schooling is not true so long as a State of ten million inhabitants must be left out of it.
>
> "Social investigators would do well to cease their vaporings about the 'breakdown of community life' and the 'doom of the farms' and to concentrate their energies upon specific and remediable failures of local government."

Another to believe that the criticism of the rural regions is true is the Montreal *Gazette*, which thinks that the moral training of the young has been left to accident to determine, with such results as we see in the Crime Commission's report. The Canadian observer concludes:

> "The moral element—so far as instruction and definite guidance are concerned—has largely become elbowed aside or crowded out, and, while the youngsters have their faculties sharpened and their ambitions focused upon material aims of one sort or other, in moral matters the culture is conspicuous by its absence. They are allowed to find their way through experience as best they can. One thing is certain: The decline of home influence is the greatest problem of modern society."

BISHOPS ON BETTER WAGES IN THE SOUTH

THE "HALLELUIAH CHORUS" of Southern industrial expansion, as *The Nation* calls it, is halted for the moment to listen to the appeal of forty-one Southern Bishops and ministers of various denominations to employers to take the initiative in a program of social and economic improvement, especially in the textile industry, which is rapidly becoming a strong competitor of the textile industry in New England. It is, we are told, an appeal of Southerners to Southern chivalry and good sense, and as such it is taken complacently and with approval by some of the papers, one of which recalls that the steel industry, which at first ridiculed them, later adopted some of the Interchurch World Movement's recommendations for improvement. Other papers, however, consider the appeal an unwarranted intrusion by men unfamiliar with the problems of industry.

The Southerners' appeal to their own comes at a time when many textile mills in New England are in difficulties, with operators claiming they can not meet Southern wage competition. The churchmen, in the statement issued by Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, say that the South has social conditions and industrial problems which are peculiarly its own and which must be met by those who have a full knowledge of those conditions. Asserting their pride in the "remarkable growth" of Southern industry, and their belief that the employers are concerned in the welfare of their employees, the churchmen say:

> "There are, to speak briefly, the isolation of population in the mill village; the long working week, extending in many industries even to fifty-five and sixty hours; a certain amount of the seven-day week which still exists in some industries; the employment of women and of children between fourteen and sixteen at overlong periods of labor; low-wage standards in some industries, with consequent deprest standards of living; the general absence of labor representation in our factories."

Photograph from the Keystone View Company

FOR CHRISTIAN CHIVALRY

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., one of forty-one Southern bishops and ministers who urge social and economic reform for the Southern textile mill villages.

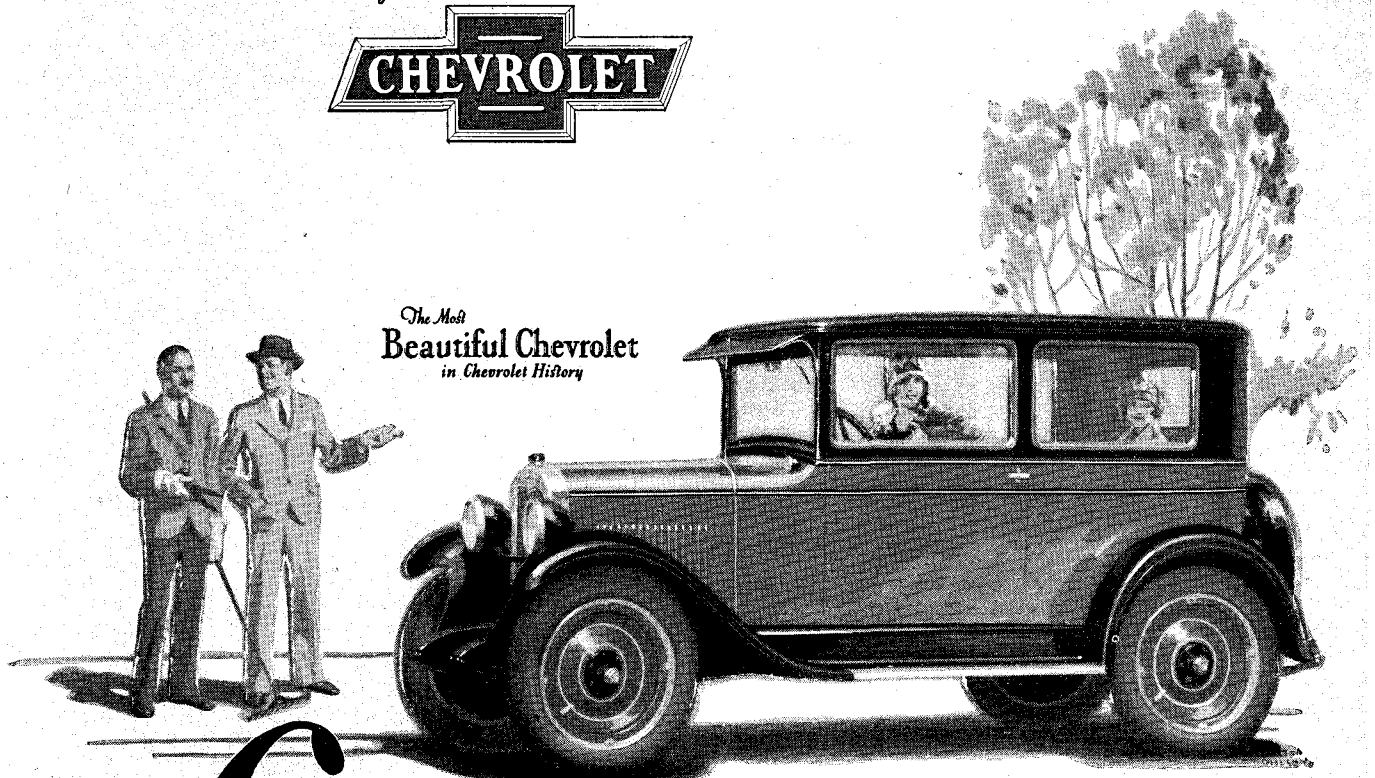
Life in a mill village, the statement continues, has generally proved unfavorable to education, to religion and to understanding and sympathy between the citizens of the mill village and those of the larger community. The churchmen propose that these villages be merged as rapidly as possible into large communities. The need of employee representation is strest, whether negotiated with regular unions or forms of workers' councils. "Labor is human and not a commodity," the churchmen say, and urge that higher wages, better schools, shorter hours of labor, and the independence of the worker tend to enrich life and develop a stronger type of citizenship. Such conditions, they add, assist in avoiding the waste and bitterness of industrial conflicts and in mitigating the intensity of class struggle. It is a temperate statement, thinks the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which agrees that study should be given to the merging of the mill villages into the larger community as rapidly as is consistent with safety. In line with the same thought the Charlotte *News* believes "it is bad for any community to have a feeling of apartness and aloofness, or to build up within itself a community consciousness, to the extent, at least, that it feels it is an entity itself and has no part with any other community." The evil is enhanced, we are told, by the consciousness among the people of near-by communities that they, too, have no relation with the residents of the villages. "The natural result of such a consciousness," says *The News*, "is that the two grow along together, in so far as geography is concerned, but never in so far as civic spirit is concerned. There is a different social atmosphere, a different civic atmosphere, and a different tone that does not aid in the establishment of constructive influence radiating between and among them." "Many students of Southern industrial life," observes the Asheville *Times*, "have been saying for a long time that these communities are barriers to the proper growth of their inhabitants as men and women and citizens. Perhaps no one better realizes this fact than the more thoughtful of the employers themselves." Noting that improvement is already under way, the Boston *Globe* asserts that "in the end better treatment spells greater safety for an industrial enterprise, as many American industries have been discovering during the past generation."

Recalling that the steel industry adopted some of the recommendations of the Interchurch World Movement (now defunct), the New York *World* is hopeful that the appeal to the Southern employers may be equally fruitful of results. It is true, we are told, that there is an improvement in the scale of living of the illiterate folk who migrate from the backwoods of the Southern Alleghanies, but they "are subject to company control, however, and are detached politically and socially from the near-by municipalities. Such a system," concludes *The World*, "is not conducive to the development of responsible citizenship, and tho frequently lauded in employers' publicity organs, it comes in for special criticism in the clergymen's letter." In sharper tone, *The Nation* (New York) declares the letter "can not be brushed aside as red propaganda or sectional spite," and that "it should encourage the mill-workers and their sympathizers to continue the battle against the ghastly labor standards of Southern cotton-mills."

However, there is criticism for the Southern ministers both at home and abroad in the land. Wages and working conditions are determined by factors over which the individual has slight control, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "Laws may restrict or define the scope within which competition may operate to determine these matters, but a single individual is powerless to set the results of group action at defiance." Moreover, we are told, the mill populations of the South are new and at various stages of development, and it is "a great pity for any group of people whose training has not qualified them to pass judgment upon economic subjects to suggest lightly reforms that do not lie within the bounds of the reasonable or the possible." The Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that the churchmen unwittingly are being used to pull New England's chestnuts out of the fire by putting the Southern mills in a bad light, whereas, the Atlanta paper sets up, the Southern mill villages are in material comfort and convenience greatly superior to the mill villages in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In the Southern mill villages, we read, the housing is good, and each house is usually nominal in rent, the rule being one dollar a room a month. The cottages generally have enclosed gardens in which are flowers and evergreens. "It is a pity," concludes *The Constitution*, "that these good Southern clergymen did not give more thought to their letter of complaint, so unjust to their section, and that they could not have seen in advance the relish with which the New England mills would greet their ill-advised protest, which is doing better for the Eastern mills than they have been able to do for themselves."

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



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QUALITY AT LOW COST

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A DOUBLE portion from the London *Spectator*, whose verse has of late become the best among English publications:

VIOLINS

By Humbert Wolfe

I have loved violins, and I have thought as I heard them
that they were birds crying at the other side of a wood,
birds in the light beyond the dark wood, and none has snared them.
I thought that they were birds crying, but I had not understood.

They were a shadow, but not of song beyond the world,
they were an echo, but not of invisible light.
They were love's first banners, tremblingly unfurled
by standard-bearers marching alone in the night.

They were the avant-posts, lifting their gold-pennoned lances,
they were the harness ringing of beauty's vedettes,
and they reined their horses at the dawn where romance is,
where the heart remembers but the fiddle forgets.

For the fiddle soars up, and is lost in its own silver cascade that tumbles in rain
out of the glory that it could not have known
back to the dark earth that is spurned in vain.

Violin, Viola, viol d'amore
sing and are silent, but I who guessed them
to be birds crying in some star-haunted story
of magic beyond the world, yet I have blessed them.

For they have become the voice of my own heart speaking,
they have become that voice, and one voice dearer.
And they do not fall back to the earth, and there is no waking
but they shine and rise like a star, and the star draws nearer.

WILLOW SONG

By Hamish Maclaren

Willow wands, willow wands, here are coloured willow wands!
Dipping by the river where the thrushes sing;
Purple willow, Creeping willow,
White willow, Weeping willow—
Here are magic willow wands to conjure in the spring.

Willow wands, willow wands, here are pollard willow wands,
Swaying by the water in the wind and rain;
Silver catkins, sallow catkins,
Green catkins, yellow catkins,
Here are coloured willow catkins flowering once again!

Something in *The Forum* to stir the pulse while the sap stirs in the trees:

GYPSY BRED

By Ida Lowry Sinclair

The wind is a-blow from the south to-day,
The river's a swirling flood,
The wind is tender and warm and gay,—
And my love has gypsy blood.

Restless she was within her sleep,
And waking crept too near.
The sky is brooding and blue and deep,
My heart is sick with fear.

Low in the west is a little witch-moon,
Leaf buds are edged with red;
Our home will be her prison soon,—
My love is gypsy bred.

A dramatic monolog of Browning's type only tinctured with a modern realism a few degrees milder than some of the current plays. In the April *Bookman:*

BIG BOY

By John Beecher

Skirt turned you down
Because you worked in a steel mill?
Gave you the gate, laughed fit to kill?
Well, what do you expect?
You can't help that, big boy!

Burns on your eye,
On your arms, your chest, your hands?
Goin' to cry?
Them things an open hearth feller stands.
Damn, snap to, you, buck up!
Make the best of it, big boy!

Can't stand the work,
Back sore, shovel handle cuts like a knife?
How can you shirk,
You got to eat, ain't you, in this dirty life?
Hell, swing onto that hammer!
Put your back into it, big boy!

Hop on a freight,
Go some place where a man's got a chance?
That ain't your fate!
Weak head, strong back, and you got on pants.
Why you're as dumb as me!
What else can you do, big boy?

Wish you could die,
Wish 'twas pneumonia 'stead of smoke makin' you coughin'?
Wish you could lie
Under the ground in a varnished pine coffin?
C—, you wish you was dead?
Huh! You ain't got nothin on me, big boy!

Romance outlives poetic diction. The romance is all here in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin), but not the smooth-flowing lines. Modern art makes compromises:

THE SPANISH MAN

By F. R. Higgins

As my lady was in her daisy garden,
The salt tide rose by her garden wall;
O, the salt tide rose by her river garden
And quiet was my love's footfall.

Where the sea flows over the full fresh water,
My love I saw under still boughs:
And swimming my boat on that tidal river,
I took my moorings by her greenhouse.

There were many ladies along the Claddagh
Taking air by each garden tree—
All taking air in that early evening
And none so quiet as my lady.

I stepped beside her most entertaining,
Making fine talk on the rounded sea:
But O, she said: "You, I cannot marry,
For a Spanish man said bravely to me:

"'O, be my lady and in Limerick laces
Your delicate ways shall airily pass,
With quiet feet in your blue pampooties
And guinea hens on the daisy grass.'"

Then her father came with that Spanish stranger
And led my love from her garden tree—
O, they led my love from her daisy garden,
As if I were of no quality.

So I'm wandering now with a foreign navy;
For love is a pleasure when fresh and new,
But growing older, it wants one bolder
And it slips away like the garden dew.

Science and didactics sound like two unpromising elements for poetry, but the writer in *The Morning Post* (London) keeps his efforts on a moderate plane:

THE RAINBOW

By Touchstone

I saw a rainbow in the City;
O'er Paul's high dome its arch was curved.
It looked particularly pretty
As somebody indeed observed.
It made me think of life and spring,
And love and all that sort of thing.

The sun shone bright, the dark cloud drifted;
It seemed like winter passing by.
I own I felt my heart uplifted
Seeing the rainbow in the sky,
The cause of which I learned to know
From Ganot's Physics long ago.

Why should it fill me with elation,
A rainbow that so brightly shone,
Although I know the explanation
Of this most sweet phenomenon?
It shows us what, as I conceive,
Collective effort may achieve.

One raindrop lacks sufficient brilliance
To send that spectrum down to earth.
But when it comes to countless millions,
The perfect rainbow comes to birth.
Therefore the more together we,
The more effective we shall be.

In the London *Mercury*, this nostalgic cry comes from one whom the war hurt, perhaps, more than any of England's singers:

WIND FROM THE PAST

By Siegfried Sassoon

Alone, I hear the wind about my walls . . .
Wind of the city night, south-west and warm—
Rain-burdened wind, your homely sound recalls
Youth; and a distant country-side takes form,
Comforting with memory-sight my town-taxed brain . . .
Wind from familiar fields and star-tossed trees,
You send me walking lonely through dark and rain
Before I'd lost my earliest ecstacies.

Wind of the city-lamps, you speak of home
And how into this homelessness I've come
Where all's uncertain but my will for power
To ask of life no more than life can earn . . .
Wind from the past, you bring me the last flower
From gardens where I'll nevermore return.

A neat bit of dauntlessness out of the Middle West in *The Midland* (Iowa City):

THOUGH TOO LATE

By Bennet Weaver

The clover kneels across the sickle—
Drive on, mower, whip your team!
The duck is bit by the random, fickle
Bullet fired on a darkened stream.

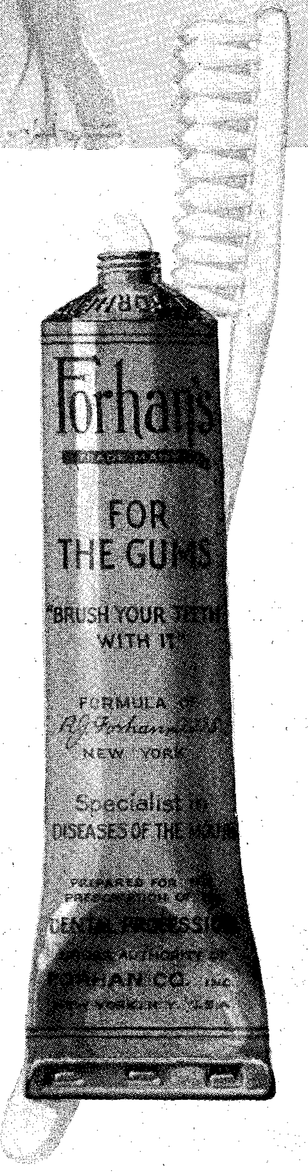
Because it grew in a meadow valley
The oak must feel the logger's jerk;
Because a-hilltop it gets the sally
And smashing split of the lightning's quirk.
Here a seed and there a fruiting,
Here a passion and there a man,
And all stake-tied to the sly, chance bruiting
Which has snarled at Cause since the world began.

Cause, Effect—had our brains been witty
We never had set that mock on Fate;
And if our hearts had a coal of pity
We'd mock that mockery though too late.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

She'll never pay this fearful price

Pyorrhea still claims 4 out of 5


Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
"BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH IT"
FORMULA OF
R.J. Forhan D.D.S.
NEW YORK
Specialist in
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH
PREPARED FOR THE PRESCRIPTION OF THE DENTAL PROFESSION
FORHAN CO. INC
NEW YORK U.S.A.

If you could only look into the future and see the truth, if you could only be made to see the dangers that lurk along the way you have to go, if you could only see the invisible barriers that stand between you and the achievement of your ambitions, how much more jealously you would guard your health!

Pyorrhea, dread disease of teeth and gums, strikes four out of five after forty and thousands younger. They are the unfortunate victims of their own neglect.

Unless abruptly checked in its frightful course, Pyorrhea may loosen teeth in their very sockets, feed its destructive poison in to the system, often causing rheumatism, stomach troubles, anemia and embarrassing facial disfigurement.

Buy Protection

You can purchase protection against this sinister enemy of health. See your dentist at least twice a year. Have him examine teeth and gums thoroughly. And start using Forhan's for the Gums, now.

This dentifrice which is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S., for years a Pyorrhea specialist, wards off Pyorrhea or checks its progress, if used in time.

It firms the gum tissue and prevents the dangers that occur when gums recede from teeth. It keeps teeth snowy white and protects them against acids which cause decay.

Don't wait for warning signs, for your gums to bleed. Start using Forhan's regularly, morning and night. It contains Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists everywhere.

Forhan's for the Gums is health insurance. Get a tube from your druggist, at once—35c and 60c.

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
MORE THAN A TOOTH-PASTE
. . IT CHECKS PYORRHEA

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
Forhan Company, N.Y.

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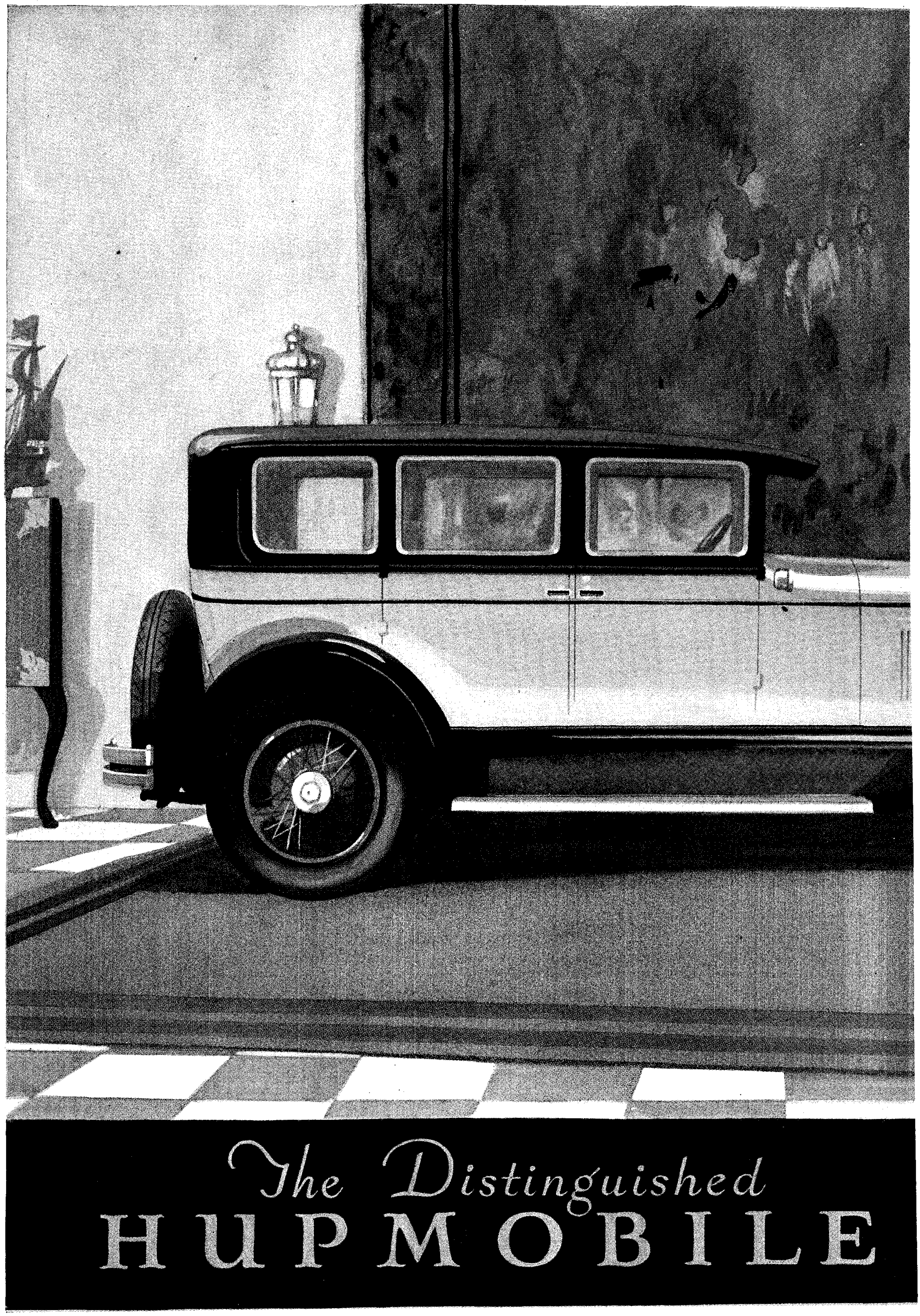
Thousands are keeping their breath sweet and fresh this new way. We promise that you'll never go back to ordinary mouthwashes that only conceal unpleasant breath with embarrassing odors of their own after you have used this new Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant. It is refreshing and odorless, always. Try it.


The Distinguished
HUPMOBILE

21

Notable Refinements

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They are accelerating tremendously the turn of buying preference to the eights; and to Hupmobile as the recognized leader of that predominant type.

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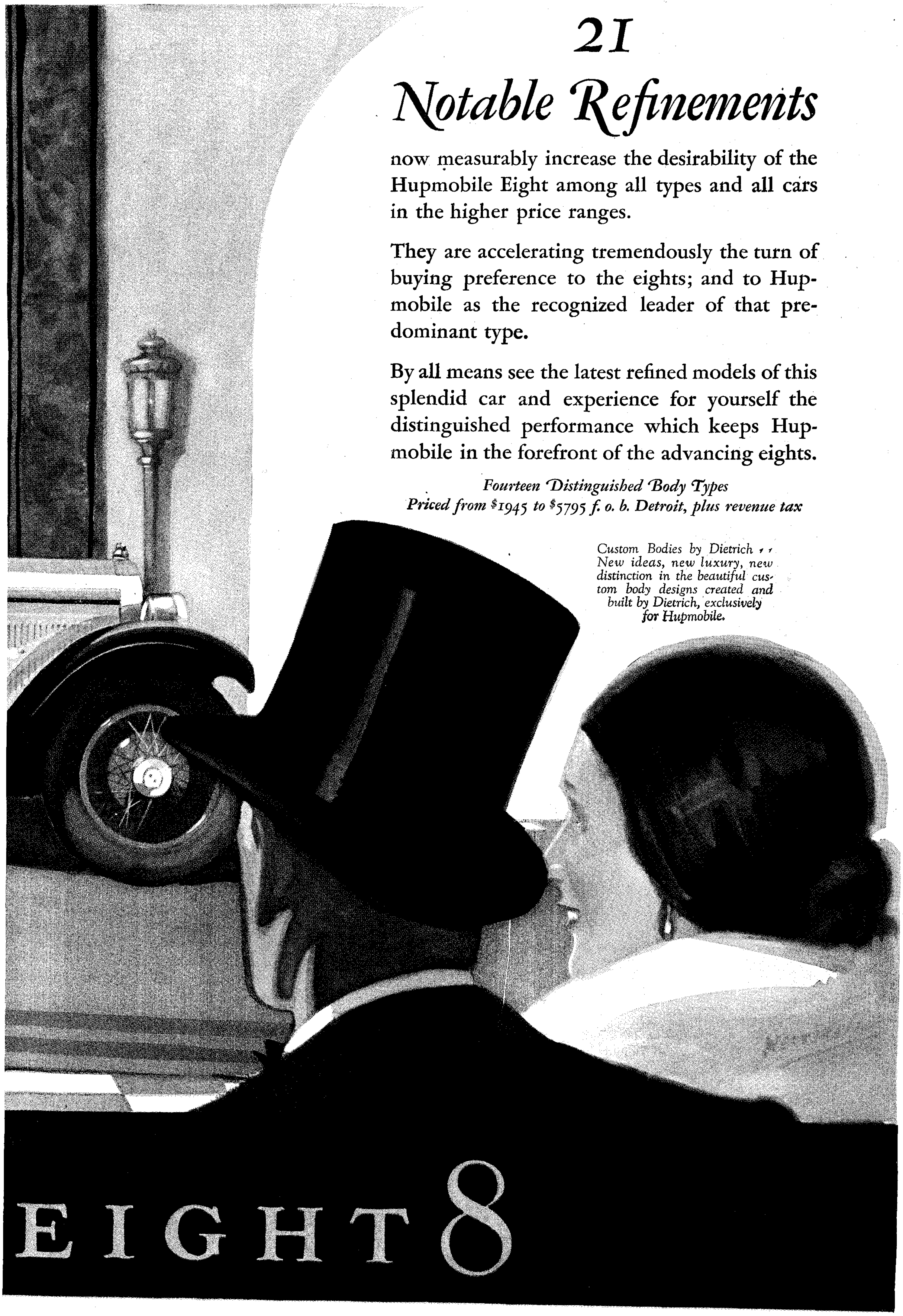
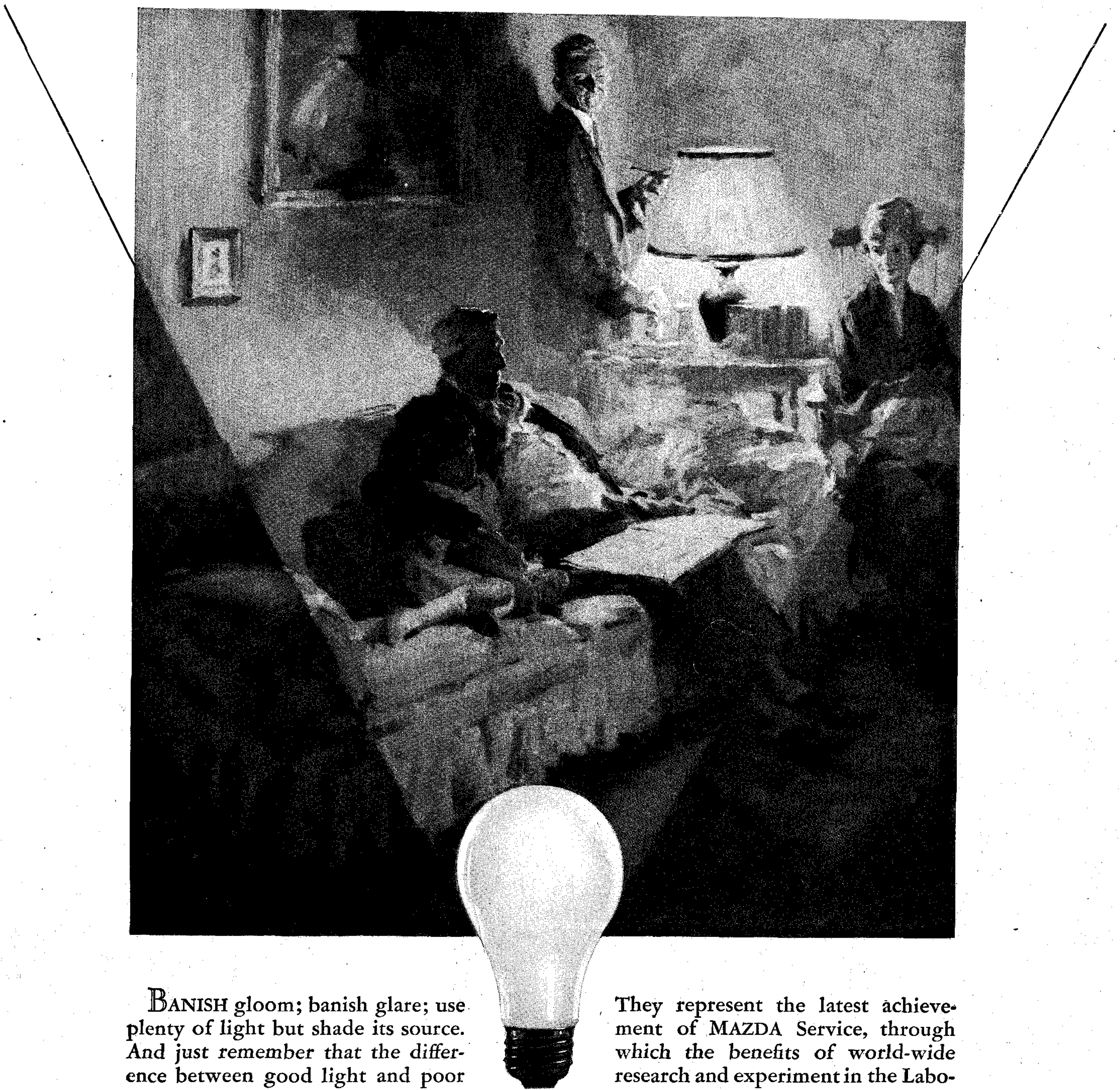


Custom Bodies by Dietrich ❧ ❧ *New ideas, new luxury, new distinction in the beautiful custom body designs created and built by Dietrich, exclusively for Hupmobile.*

Light up....for comfort



BANISH gloom; banish glare; use plenty of light but shade its source. And just remember that the difference between good light and poor light is merely a matter of pennies.

Light up for comfort with the *new* Edison MAZDA* Lamps. The new lamps are more efficient, yet cost less than any type ever made before. Frosted on the *inside,* they realize the long cherished dream of a lamp giving soft, diffused light without loss.

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EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

GENERAL ELECTRIC

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

Illustrations from "Across Arctic America," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons

LIFE'S GREATEST MOMENT IN THE ARCTIC—THE RETURN OF THE SUN

Here it is seen peeping up over the Northwest Passage, after its long and dreary absence. The scene is near Kent Peninsula; the time is January. All nature seems to stretch itself and open its eyes. "Darkness is now at an end, and the long sledge journeys can begin."

ESKIMOS UNDER THEIR SKIN, AS SEEN BY RASMUSSEN

OUT OF THE DARKNESS AHEAD, as the travelers pushed on under the stars, suddenly emerged a long sledge drawn by "the wildest team" ever beheld by the experienced arctic sojourner who now tells the tale. Picture fifteen white dogs tearing along at top speed in the bitter cold, while behind them lurched a sled laden with half a dozen men. This amazing apparition of the night made a profound impression on Knud Rasmussen, and he notes that "they came down on us at such a pace that we felt the wind of them as they drew alongside." Nor is the weirdness of the incident lessened when we learn that he who now leapt out of the sledge—"a little man with a large beard, completely covered with ice"—was a wizard of renown, none less than Aua, the angakoq, who could hold communion with spirits of the vasty deep and influence the course of the elements.

Rasmussen was embarked on a vast expedition to study the inland Eskimos of the "Barren Grounds" of the American continent, hopeful of giving the world the first intimate picture of the life of a little-known people, and also of producing evidence of the origin and migrations of all the Eskimo tribes. In his bulky and richly illustrated "Across Arctic America" (Putnam's) he relates that the total distance covered by the sledge journeys of this Danish scientific enterprise—"counting our road straight ahead, together with the side excursions up inland and out over frozen seas, now hunting game and now seeking out some isolated and remote people"—might be figured roughly at 20,000 miles, "almost the circumference of the earth." 'Twas on one of the "side excursions" to the coast, in quest of fresh meat, that he had his fantastic encounter with Aua, the wizard, from whom he was destined to gleam much valuable material for the anthropological spoils of his vast raid for knowledge. The little sorcerer leapt out of his sledge and approached Rasmussen, "holding out his hand white man's fashion. Then, halting, he pointed inland to some snow huts. His keen eyes more alight with vitality as he uttered the ringing greeting:

"'*Qujangnamik*' (thanks to the coming guest)."

Observing that the white man's dogs were tired after their day's run, he invited Rasmussen to change over to his sledge, and "quietly, but with authority, told off one of the young men in his party to attend to mine. Aua's dogs gave tongue violently, eager to be off again and get home to their meal; and soon we were racing away toward the village. A brief dash at breakneck speed, and we arrived at the verge of a big lake, where snow huts with gut windows sent out a warm glow of welcome." From which point we read on:

The women came out to greet us, and Aua's wife, Orulo, led me into the house. It was, indeed, a group of houses, cleverly built together, a real piece of architecture in snow, such as I had never yet seen. Five huts, boldly arched, joined in a long passage with numerous storehouses built out separately, minor passages uniting one chamber with another, so that one could go all over the place without exposure to the weather. The various huts thus united served to house sixteen people in all. Orulo took me from one to another, introducing the occupants. They had been living here for some time now, and the heat had thawed the inner surface of the walls, forming icicles that hung down gleaming in the soft light of the blubber lamp. It looked more like a cave of stalactities than an ordinary snow hut, and would have looked chilly but for the masses of thick, heavy caribou skin spread about.

Through these winding passages, all lit with tiny blubber lamps, we went from room to room, shaking hands with one after another of the whole large family. There was Aua's eldest son Nataq, with his wife, and the youngest son Ijarak, who lived with his fifteen-year-old sweetheart; there was Aua's aged sister Natseq with her son, son-in-law, and a flock of children; and finally, out in the farthest end of the main passage, the genial Kuvdlo with his wife and a new-born infant.

It was the first time I had visited so large a household, and I was much imprest by the patriarchal aspect of the whole. Aua was unquestioned master in his own house, ordering the comings and goings and doings of all, but he and his wife addrest each other and the rest with the greatest kindness, and not a little fun; an atmosphere of genial good humor was evident throughout.

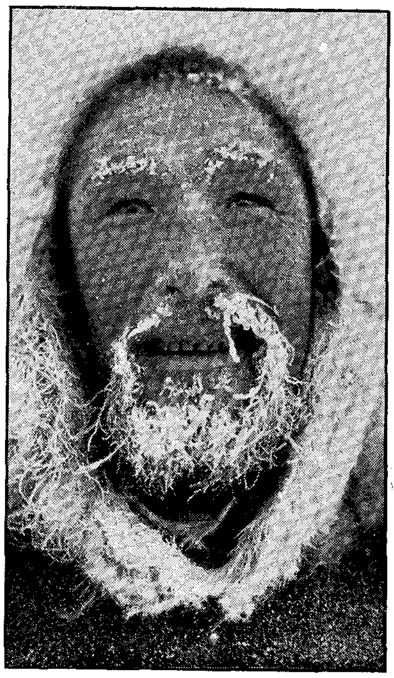
Hot tea, in unlimited quantity, was welcome after our long hours in the cold, and this being followed by a large, fat, freshly cooked hare, it was not long before appetite gave way to ease, and we settled ourselves comfortably among the soft and pleasant-smelling caribou skins.

We explained that we had come down to hunt walrus, and the news was greeted with acclamation by our host and his party. They had been thinking of doing the same themselves, and it was now suggested that the whole village should move down to some snowdrifts on the low-lying land at Cape Elizabeth. They had been hunting inland all the summer, and there were numerous good meat depots established in the neighborhood. There was oil enough to warm up the houses for a while, but the last bag of blubber had already been opened. We decided, therefore, to go hunting on the ice. It was necessary first of all, however, to spend one day in fetching in stores of caribou meat from the depots, as there was no saying how long it might be before we procured any other.

On the day of the final move, all were up betimes and busily at work. Pots and dishes and kitchen utensils generally were trundled out through the passages, with great bales of caribou skins, some new and untouched, others more or less prepared, and huge unwieldy bundles of clothing, men's, women's, and children's. The things had not seemed to take up much room within doors, where everything had its place and use, but the whole collection stacked outside in the open air looked as cumbrous and chaotic, as unmistakably "moving" as the worldly goods of any city and suburban family waiting on the pavement for the furniture van.

Just at the last moment, when the sledges were loaded up to the full, and the teams ready to start, I had the good fortune to witness a characteristic little ceremony; the initiation of an infant setting out on its first journey into the world.

An opening appeared somewhere at the back of Kuvdlo's house, and through it came crawling Mrs. Kuvdlo with the little new-born infant in her arms. She planted herself in front of the hut and stood waiting until Aua appeared. Aua, of course, was the spiritual shepherd of the flock. He stept forward toward the child, bared its head, and placing his lips close to its face, uttered the following heathen equivalent of a morning prayer:



JACK FROST'S FRIEND

His name is Tatilgaq, and he is a mighty hunter who gave Rasmussen a full account of Eskimo methods of the chase.

"I rise up from rest,
Moving swiftly as the raven's wing
I rise up to meet the day—
Wa-wa.

"My face is turned from the dark of night
My gaze toward the dawn,
Toward the whitening dawn."

It was the child's first journey, and the morning hymn was a magic formula to bring it luck through life.

The winter ice extends some miles out from the shore, to all intents and purposes as firm as land. Then comes the water, with pack-ice drifting this way and that, according to wind and current. When the wind is blowing offshore, holes appear in the ice just at the edge, and the walrus follow these, diving down to the bottom to feed.

Aua and I had settled ourselves, like the others, in comparative shelter behind a hummock of ice, with a good view all round. The vigil was by no means monotonous; there was something going on all the time, calling up memories of past hunting. The pack-ice was in constant movement, surging and straining and groaning at every check. Now and then a gap would appear, and the naked water sent up a freezing mist like blue smoke, through which we could just discern the black shapes of the walrus rising to breathe. We could hear their long, slow gasp—and then down they went to their feeding grounds below.

We had both experienced it all many a time before; and the familiar sights and sounds loosened our tongues in recollection.

"Men and the beasts are much alike," said Aua sagely. "And so it was our fathers believed that men could be animals for a time, then men again." So he told the story of a bear he had once observed, hunting walrus like a human being, creeping up and taking cover, till it got within range, when it flung a huge block of ice that struck its victim senseless.

Then suddenly Aua himself gave a start—he had been keeping a good lookout all the time—and pointed to where Miteq was standing with his harpoon raised. Just ahead of him was a tiny gap in the ice, the merest puddle, with barely room for the broad back of a walrus that now appeared. Miteq waited till the head came up, and then, before the creature had time to breathe, drove his harpoon deep into the blubber of its flank. There was a gurgle of salt water, a fountain of spray flung out over the ice, and the walrus disappeared. But Miteq had already thrust his ice-ax through the loop at the end of his harpoon line, and the walrus was held.

We hurried up and helped to haul it in, dispatched it, and set about the work of cutting up. This was completed before dark, and when we drove in that night to the new snow palace at Itibleriang, I was proud to feel that one of my own party had given these professionals a lead on their own ground.

There was great rejoicing at the return of the hunters, for "a full-grown walrus means meat and blubber for many days, and this was the first day we had been out." And now, the explorer relates:

There was no longer any need to stint the blubber for the lamps, and there was food in plenty for ourselves and the dogs.

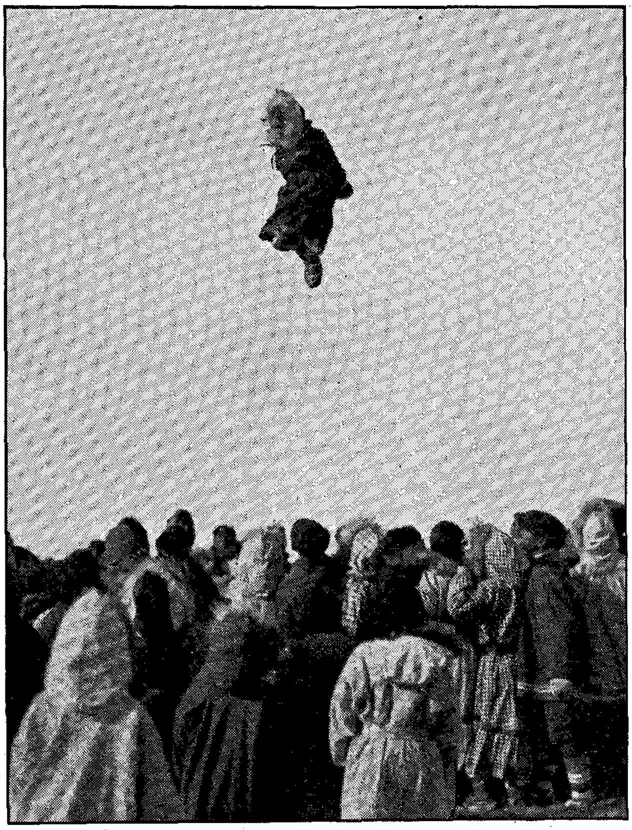
A well-stocked larder sets one's mind at rest, and one feels more at liberty to consider higher things. Also, our surroundings generally were comfortable enough. The new snow hut was not quite as large as the former, and lacked the fantastic icicle adornment within; but it was easier to make it warm and cosy. The main portion, the residence of Aua and his wife, was large enough to sleep twenty with ease. Opening out of this, through a lofty portal, was a kind of entrance hall, where you brush off the snow before coming in to the warmth of the inner apartment. On the opposite side again was a large, light annex, accommodating two families. As long as there was blubber enough, seven or eight lamps were kept burning, and the place was so warm that one could go about half-naked and enjoy it.

Which shows what can be made out of a snowdrift when you know how to go about it.

Aua gave me leave to ask questions, and promised to answer them. And I questioned him accordingly, chiefly upon matters of religion, having already perceived that the religious ideas of these people must be in the main identical with those of the Greenland Eskimo.

A prominent character in the Greenland mythology is the Mistress of the Sea, who lives on the floor of the ocean. I asked Aua to tell me all he could about her. Nothing loath, he settled himself to the task, and with eloquent gestures and a voice that rose and fell in accord with the tenor of his theme, he told the story of the goddess of meat from the sea.

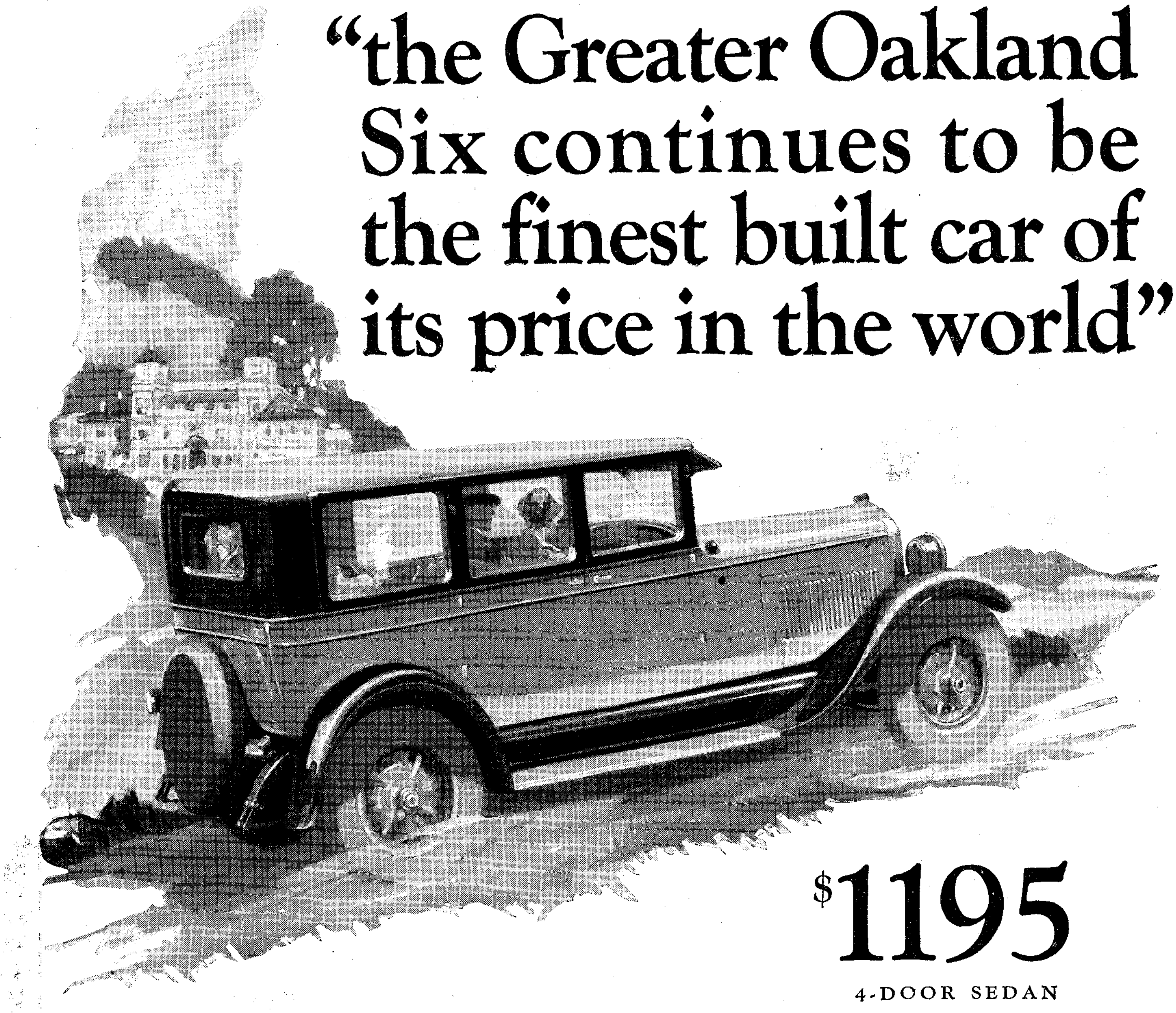
Briefly, it is as follows: There was once a girl who refused all offers of marriage, until at last she was enticed away by a petrel,



WHOOPS! THERE'S A KICK IN A WALRUS HIDE

You mightn't recognize this sport by the name "Nalukataq," but it's the Eskimo form of tossing in a blanket, and it plays a prominent part in the joyous festival at the close of the spring whaling season.

"the Greater Oakland Six continues to be the finest built car of its price in the world"



$1195

4-DOOR SEDAN

A RECENT Oakland advertisement contained a statement which has attracted extraordinary attention. It said in part, "... Oakland is going to unheard-of lengths to make certain that *the Greater Oakland Six continues to be the finest built car of its price in the world.*" And in support of that statement there were listed some of the extraordinary precision operations employed in the manufacture of the Greater Oakland Six ... Now you may not be interested in the fact that Oakland piston pin bushings are diamond-bored to three ten-thousandths of an inch—that all rotating parts from crankshaft to rear axle are balanced to eliminate vibration at every speed—that every connecting rod is inspected both for accurate weight and for proper location of center of gravity ... But if you are going to buy a car at anywhere near Oakland's price, you cannot disregard the fundamental meaning of such rigidly controlled quality ... For it is the very source of long life and of satisfactory operation for month after month ... And no other car of Oakland's field embodies so many instances of costly car super-precision ... You can observe at a glance the rich external beauty of the Greater Oakland Six—for the bodies, finished in rich new colors of Duco, reveal Fisher craftsmanship at its best. But to learn the basic reason for Oakland's ever-growing good will, you must actually drive the car and talk to Oakland owners—must experience the car's thrilling acceleration, handling ease and road mastery—must learn from those who *know* that exacting care in manufacture pays perpetual dividends in owner satisfaction ... Visit your nearest dealer—get a demonstration—then compare values.

Touring, $1025; Sport Phaeton, $1095; Sedan, $1095; Landau Coupe, $1125; Sport Roadster, $1175; 4-Door Sedan, $1195; Landau Sedan, $1295. The New and Finer Pontiac Six, $775 to $975. All prices at factory. Bodies by Fisher. Easy to pay on the General Motors Time Payment Plan.

The Greater OAKLAND SIX

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS ∾ WINNING AND HOLDING GOOD WILL disguised as a handsome young man. After living with him for some time, she was rescued by her father, but the petrel, setting out in pursuit, raised a violent storm, and the father, in terror, threw the girl overboard to lighten the boat. She clung to the side, and he chopped off, first the tips of her fingers, then the other joints, and finally the wrists. And the joints turned into seal and walrus as they fell into the sea. But the girl sank to the bottom, and lives there now, and rules over all the creatures of the sea. She is called Takanaluk Arnaluk; and it is her father who is charged with the punishment of those who have sinned on earth, and are not yet allowed to enter the land of the dead.

I inquired then as to this land of the dead, and the general arrangements for their after-life. This falls mainly into two parts.

When a human being dies, the soul leaves the earth, and goes to one or the other of two distinct regions. Some souls go up into heaven and become Uvdlormiut, the People of Day. Their country lies over toward the dawn. Others again go down under the sea, where there is a narrow belt of land with water on either side. These are called Qimiujarmiut, the People of the Narrow Land. But in either place they are happy and at ease, and there is always plenty to eat.

SHE KNEW THE WORDS

All the words, if you please, of all the Eskimo folk songs, so that when the men faltered in their singing she prompted them—and that's why she looks so pleased with herself.

Those who pass to the Land of Day are people who have been drowned, or murdered. It is said that the Land of Day is the land of glad and happy souls. It is a great country, with many caribou, and the people there live only for pleasure. They play ball most of the time, playing at football with the skull of a walrus, and laughing and singing as they play. It is this game of the souls playing at ball that we can see in the sky as the northern lights.

The greater among the angakoqs, or wizards, often go up on a visit to the People of Day, just for pleasure. Such are called Pavungnartut, which means, those who rise up to heaven. The wizard preparing to set out on such a journey is placed at the back of the bench in his hut, with a curtain of skin to hide him from view. His hands must be tied behind his back, and his head lasht fast to his knees; he wears breeches, but nothing more, the upper part of his body being bare. When he is thus tied up, the men who have tied him take fire from the lamp on the point of a knife and pass it over his head, drawing rings in the air, and saying at the same time: "Niorruarniartoq aifale" (Let him who is going on a visit now be carried away).

Then all the lamps are extinguished, and all those present close their eyes. So they sit for a long while in deep silence. But after a time strange sounds are heard about the place; throbbing and whispering sounds; and then suddenly comes the voice of the wizard himself crying loudly:

"Halala—halalale halala—halalale!"

And those present then must answer "ale—ale—ale." Then there is a rushing sound, and all know that an opening has been made, like the blowhole of a seal, through which the soul of the wizard can fly up into heaven, aided by all the stars that once were men.

Often the wizard will remain away for some time, and in that case, the guests will entertain themselves meanwhile by singing old songs, but keeping their eyes closed all the time. It is said that there is great rejoicing in the Land of Day when a wizard comes on a visit. The people there come rushing out of their houses all at once; but the houses have no doors for going in or out, the souls just pass through the walls where they please, or through the roof, coming out without making even a hole. And tho they can be seen, yet they are as if made of nothing. They hurry toward the newcomer, glad to greet him and make him welcome, thinking that it is the soul of a dead man that comes, and one of themselves. But when he says "Putdlaliuvunga" (I am still a creature of flesh and blood), they turn sorrowfully away.

He stays there awhile, and then returns to earth, where his fellows are awaiting him, and tells of all he has seen.

The souls that pass to the Narrow Land are those of people who died of sickness in house or tent. They are not allowed to go straight up into the land of souls, because they have not been purified by violent death; they must first go down to Takanalukarnaluk under the sea, and do penance for their sins. When all their penance is completed, then they go either to the Land of Day or stay in the Narrow Land, and live there as happily as those who are without sin.

The Narrow Land is not like the Land of Day; it is a coast land, with all manner of sea creatures in abundance, and there is much hunting, and all delight in it.

I inquired whether the wizards did not make other excursions into the supernatural, for some special purpose. Aua informed me that this was the case, and kindly gave me further details.

Should the hunting fail at any season, causing a dearth of meat, then it is the business of the angakoq to seek out the Mistress of the Sea and persuade her to release some of the creatures she is holding back. The preparations for such a journey are exactly the same as in the case of a visit to the Land of Day, already described. The wizard sits, if in winter, on the bare snow; in summer, on the bare earth. He remains in meditation for a while, and then invokes his helping spirits, crying again and again:

"Tagfa arqutinilerpoq—tagfa neruvtulerpoq!" (The way is made ready for me; the way is opening before me).

Whereupon all those present answer in chorus: "Taimalilerdle" (let it be so).

Then, when the helping spirits have arrived, the earth opens beneath the wizard where he sits; often, however, only to close again; and he may have to strive long with hidden forces before he can finally cry that the way is open. When this is announced, those present cry together: Let the way be open, let there be way for him! Then comes a voice close under the ground: "halala—he—he—he," and again farther off under the passage, and again still farther and ever farther away until at last it is no longer heard; and then all know that the wizard is on his way to the Mistress of the Sea.

Meantime, those in the house sing spirit songs in chorus to pass the time. It may happen that the clothes which the wizard has taken off come to life of themselves, and fly about over the heads of the singers, who must keep their eyes closed all the time. And one can hear the sighing and breathing of souls long dead. All the lamps have been put out, and the sighing and breathing of the departed souls is as the voice of spirits moving deep in the sea; like the breathing of sea-beasts far below.

One of the songs quoted by Rasmussen is a standing item, only to be sung by the elders of the tribe, and the text runs thus:

"We stretch forth our hands
To lift thee up.
We are without food,
Without fruits of our hunting.
Come up then from below,
From the hollow place
Force a way through.
We are without food,
And here we lie down
We stretch forth our hands
To lift thee up."

ON THE WATCH FOR GAME

Herds of caribou on the move will approach within easy distance in the springtime, and this promising young hunter is ready for them, or for anything good to eat.

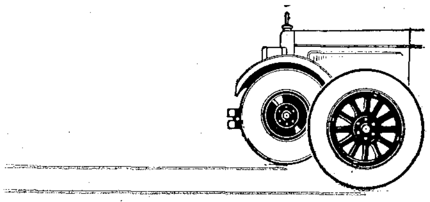
Great wizards find a passage opening of itself for their journey down under the earth to the sea, and meet with no obstacles on the way. On reaching the house of Takanalukarnaluk, they find a wall has been built in front of the entrance; this shows that she is hostile toward men for the time being. The wizard must then break down the wall and level it to the earth. The house

Why *changed* motoring conditions demand a new margin of safety

When small wheels spin faster... How about oil?

Here is another change you notice in today's cars: *smaller wheels*. Many cars now have 30-inch wheels where a few years ago they had 36-inch wheels.

"Good!" you say. "The car is that much closer to the ground. I get an easier ride."



But just a moment, please. That 6-inch difference in wheels means more than you realize. *It calls for a new margin of safety in your lubricating oil.*

Why?

Because smaller wheels cover less ground per revolution. That is obvious. So your 30-inch wheels must revolve faster at 35 miles an hour than did the 36-inch ones.

What makes the wheels revolve faster? The engine. How? By providing more power impulses—more revolutions of the crankshaft—more piston strokes.

With this increased work your oil must travel faster—*that's sure*. It must resist more friction—*that's certain*. It must stand up under more heat—*that's inevitable*.

Does it? Does your lubrication rise to this new need? Are you sure?

Yes; if you are using Gargoyle Mobiloil. Yes; if you follow the Mobiloil Chart.

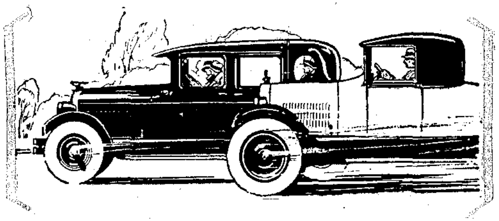
The Mobiloil policy has always been to provide the richest oil that would circulate freely to every moving surface.

The wisdom of that policy has been proved in years past. The need of it today has become imperative.

As change has followed change in automobile design, improvement has followed improvement in Mobiloil.

When you use Mobiloil, your choice is approved by the hundreds of automotive engineers who use Mobiloil in their own cars. And 182 automobile manufacturers approve the Mobiloil Chart.

Put the Mobiloil margin of safety to work for *you*—today. The Mobiloil Chart at your dealer's will tell you exactly which oil to use in your engine.



YOUR guide — If your car is not listed here, see at your dealer's the complete Chart and remember that . . .

182 automobile and motor truck manufacturers approve it!

The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
" *other mods.*	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" *other mods.*	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	....	....
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Maxwell	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	....	....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" " 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	....	....

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas*

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country itself is like an ordinary human dwelling, but without a roof, being open at the top so that the woman seated by her lamp can keep an eye on the dwellings of men. The only other difficulty which the wizard has to encounter is a big dog which lies stretched across the passage, barring the way. It shows its teeth and growls, impatient at being disturbed at its meal—for it will often be found gnawing the bones of a still living human being. The wizard must show no sign of fear or hesitation, but thrust the dog aside and hurry into the house. Here he meets the guardian of the souls in purgatory, who endeavors to seize him and place him with the rest; but on stating that he is still alive: "I am flesh and blood," he is allowed to pass. The Mother of the Sea is then discovered seated with her back to the lamp and to the animals gathered round it—this being a sign of anger—her hair falls loose and dishevelled over her face. The wizard must at once take her by the shoulder and turn her face the other way, at the same time, stroking her hair and smoothing it out. He then says:

HE KNOWS THE ESKIMOS AS A BROTHER

The son of a Greenland missionary, whose wife had Eskimo blood in her veins, Knud Rasmussen drove a dog-team as a boy, and has now become the world's chief channel of scientific knowledge concerning the mysterious tribes of the arctic, "our Stone Age ancestors."

"Those above can no longer help the seal up out of the sea."

To which she replies: "It is your own sins and ill-doing that bar the way."

The wizard then exerts all his powers of persuasion, and when at last her anger is appeased, she takes the animals one by one and drops them on the floor. And now a violent commotion arises, and the animals disappear out into the sea; this is a sign of rich hunting and plenty to come.

As soon as the wizard returns to earth, all those in the house are called upon to confess any breach of tabu which they may have committed.

All cry out in chorus, each eager to confess his fault lest it should be the cause of famine and disaster to all. And in this way "much is made known which had otherwise been hidden; many secrets are told." But when the sinners come forward weeping and confess, then all is well, for in confession lies forgiveness. All rejoice that disaster has been averted, and a plentiful supply of food assured; "there is even something like a feeling of gratitude toward the "sinners," added Aua naively.

I inquired whether all wizards were able to accomplish such an errand, and was informed that only the greatest of them could do so. One of the greatest angakoqs Aua had known was a woman. And he told us the story of Uvavnuk, the woman who was filled with magic power all in a moment. A ball of fire came down from the sky and struck her senseless; but when she came to herself again, the spirit of light was within her. And all her power was used to help her fellows. When she sang, all those present were loosed from their burden of sin and wrong; evil and deceit vanished as a speck of dust blown from the hand.

And this was her song:

"The great sea has set me in motion,
Set me adrift,
Moving me as the weed moves in a river.

The arch of sky and mightiness of storms
Have moved the spirit within me,
Till I am carried away
Trembling with joy."

All had listened so intently to Aua's stories of the supernatural that none noticed the women had neglected their duty, and the lamps were almost out. It was indeed an impressive scene; men and women sat in silence, hushed and overwhelmed by the glimpses of a spirit world revealed by one of its priests.

Some archeologists have made bold to assert, the author reminds us, that the Eskimos are "surviving remnants of the Stone Age we know, and are therefore our contemporary ancestors." To which he adds, with an emotional warmth that animates many of the finest passages in the book, "We don't have to go so far to claim kinship with them, however, for we *recognize* them as brothers." Summarizing the data gathered by the expedition regarding the origins of the Eskimos, he points out that the race is widely scattered from Greenland to Siberia, along the Arctic Circle, about one-third of the way around the globe, totaling no more than 33,000 souls—"which represents, perhaps, the outside number of persons who can gain their livelihood by hunting in a country so forbidding. Furthermore:

They have a wide range in following the seasonal movement of game, but in so vast a territory the different tribes are scattered and isolated from each other. Good evidence leads us to believe that a period of at least 1,500 years has elapsed since the various tribes broke off from one original stock.

In so prolonged a separation, it would be natural for the language and traditions of the various tribes to have lost all homogeneity. Yet the remarkable thing I found was that my Greenland dialect served to get me into complete understanding with all the tribes. Two great divisions appeared in the customs—a land culture and a coastal culture. The most primitive Eskimos, a nomadic tribe who lived in the interior and hunted caribou, had almost no knowledge of the sea, and their customs and tabus were limited accordingly. Nothing in their traditions or implements indicated that they had ever been acquainted with marine pursuits. But the folklore of the sea-people, in addition to being unique in its references to ocean life, was in many other respects identical with that of the tribes that had never been down to sea. The conclusion was inevitable that originally all the Eskimos were land hunters, and that a portion of them later turned to hunting sea-mammals. The latter people retained all their old vocabulary and myths, and added thereto a nomenclature and a folklore growing out of their experience on the water.

As for what happened before that, in the remote past, the theory I came to accept was that long, long ago the Eskimos and the Indians were of common root. But different conditions developed different customs to such a degree that now there seems to be no resemblance between the Indians and the Eskimos. But the likenesses are there, not obvious to the wayfarer, but sufficiently plain to the microscopic eye of the scientist.

The aboriginal Eskimos developed a special culture around the big rivers and lakes of the northernmost part of Canada. From here they moved down to the coast, either because they were driven by hostile tribes or because they had to follow the caribou in their migrations. They developed the first phases of a coastal culture at the arctic coast of Canada, most probably between Coronation Gulf and the Magnetic North Pole.

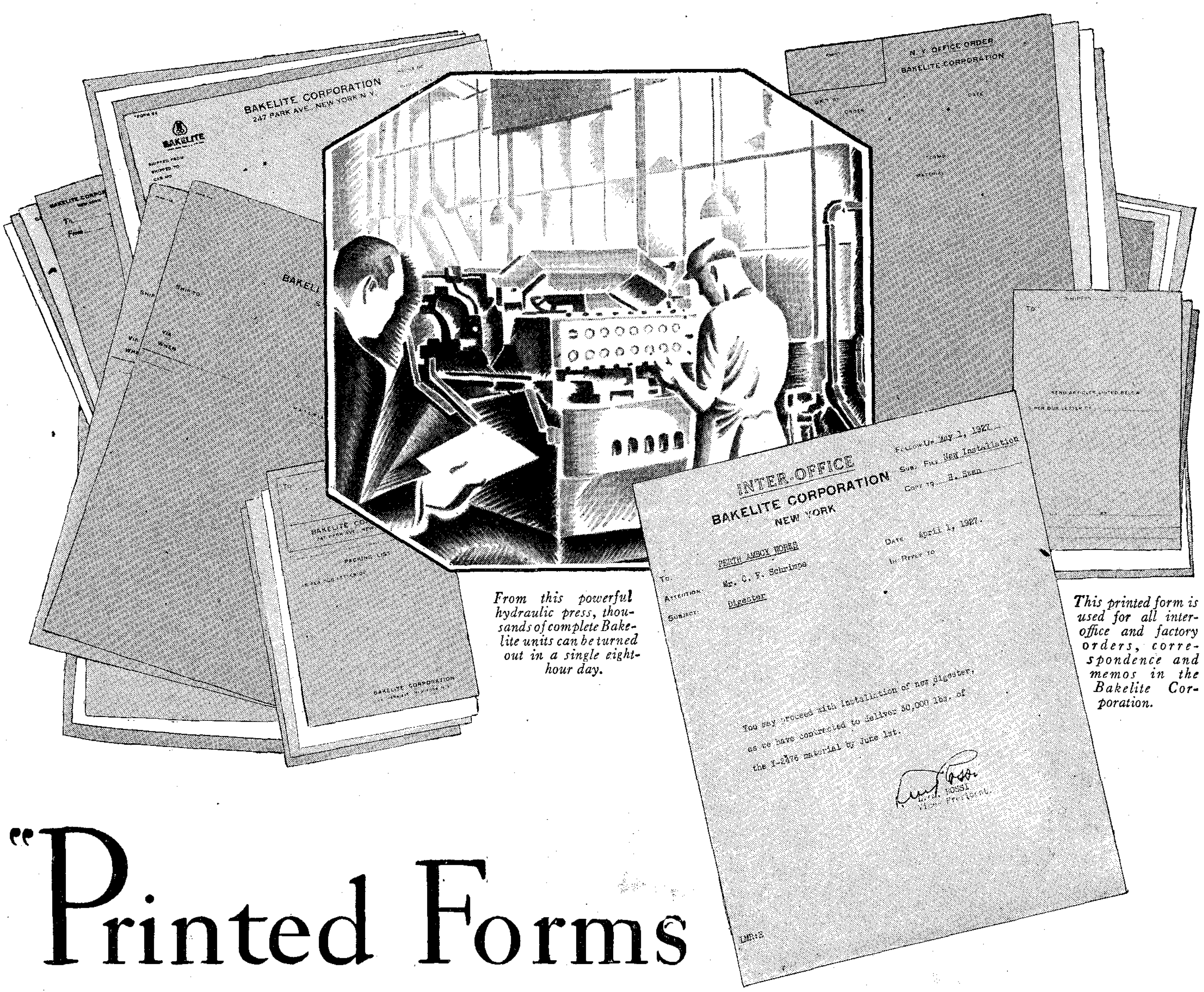
From here they wandered over to Labrador, Baffinland, and Greenland, to the east, and westward reached Alaska and the Bering Sea. Around the Bering, with its abundance of sea-animals, they had their Golden Age, as a coastal people.

From here a new migration took place, for what reason we can not know, but this time from the west to the east, and here we find the explanation for all the ruins of permanent winter houses we discovered along the arctic coast between Greenland and Alaska. The present Eskimos do not construct such houses, which were built in rather recent times by people known as the Tunit. The Greenlanders, however, do, and they are undoubtedly the original Tunit.

During all these years of migration, some tribes kept to their old places in the interior, which explains why we were able to find aboriginal Eskimos in the Barren Grounds. These facts together, explain why the spiritual culture exhibited a certain continuity between all the tribes.

The foregoing was the theory advanced by Prof. H. P. Steensby of the University of Copenhagen, and all of our researches lent support to it.

There is another general theory with regard to the Eskimos which has but slight relation to the question of American origins, for it goes back to much more ancient times—not less than 25,000 years ago. This theory traces the Eskimo back to a time when



INTER-OFFICE
BAKELITE CORPORATION
NEW YORK

Follow-Up May 1, 1927.
Sub. File New Installation
Copy to H. Sten
Date April 1, 1927.
In Reply to

To: PERTH AMBOY WORKS
Attention: Mr. C. F. Schrimpe
Subject: Digester

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Vice-President

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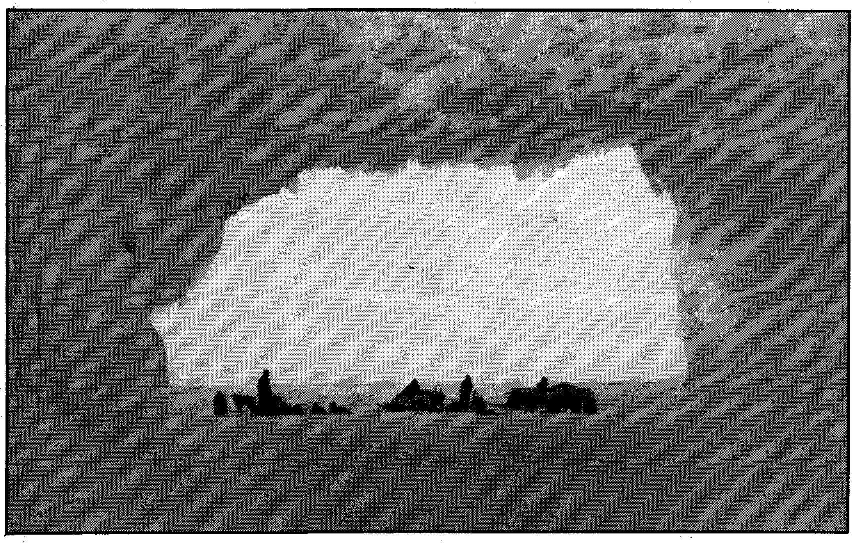
our own ancestors of the Glacial Period lived under similar arctic conditions, and, presumably, resembled the Eskimo of to-day. All remains of the material culture of the Glacial, or Stone Age, are exactly comparable with that of the arctic dwellers, and the theory assumes that a similar spiritual resemblance can be inferred. This grows naturally out of the discovery that the Eskimos, intimately studied, are much more spiritual-minded, much more intelligent, much more likable than the average man has been led to expect. They prove to be human beings just like ourselves—so like, indeed, that we can not avoid drawing them into the fold, and saying, "These people belong to our race!"

For they do, certainly, react to the suffering, the sacrifices, the hardships, and the mysteries of evil which they face, much as we do. Their philosophy, even when untouched by any influences of civilization, has many curiously modern slants, including such ideas as autosuggestion, spirit séances, and catalepsy. Their poetry has many resemblances to ours, their religion and folk-lore often resemble, even in phrasing as well as in content, our earlier religious literature.

Paying a generous tribute to the work of the Danish scientists who formed a part of his main expedition, which was under the patronage of King Christian X, of Denmark, and was known officially as the Fifth Thule Expedition, Rasmussen offers this modest explanation of his own genesis as an arctic explorer:



ON AN ISLET IN AMUNDSEN'S GULF

A view from the mouth of one of a number of enormous sandstone caves, "like ice-clad portals opening on to the frozen sea—the storms of autumn had flung endless breakers over them, and huge icicles now glittered in the sunlight with all the colors of the rainbow."

It was my privilege, as one born in Greenland, and speaking the Eskimo language as my native tongue, to know these people in an intimate way. My life's course led inevitably toward arctic exploration, for my father, a missionary among the Eskimos, married one who was proud of some portion of Eskimo blood. From the very nature of things, I was endowed with attributes for polar work which outlanders have to acquire through painful experience. My playmates were native Greenlanders; from the earliest boyhood I played and worked with the hunters, so that even the hardships of the most strenuous sledge-trips became pleasant routine for me.

I was eight years old when I drove my own team of dogs, and at ten I had a rifle of my own. No wonder, therefore, that the expeditions of later years were like happy continuations of the experiences of my childhood and youth.

Later, when I became aware of the interest which the culture and history of the Eskimo hold for science, I was able to spend eighteen years in Greenland again, laying down the foundation, by the long study of one tribe, for a more comprehensive study of all the tribes.

In 1902 I began my active ethnographical and geographical work with the Eskimos, which has continued pretty steadily since. In 1910 I established, in collaboration with M. Ib. Nyeboe, a station for trading and for study in North Greenland, and to it I gave the name of "Thule," because it was the most northerly post in the world—literally, the Ultima Thule. This became the base of my subsequent expeditions, four major efforts in ten years, and all called "Thule Expeditions."

By 1920 I had completed my program of work in Greenland, and the time had come to attack the great primary problem of the origin of the Eskimo race. The latter enterprise took definite shape in the summer of 1921, in the organization of an expedition which went from Greenland all the way to the Pacific. At the beginning we worked from a headquarters on Danish Island, west of Baffinland, excavating among the ruins of a former Eskimo civilization, and studying the primitive inland Eskimo of what are known as the Barren Grounds.

Later, with two Eskimo companions, I traveled by dog sledge clear across the continent to the Bering Sea. I visited all the tribes on the way, living on the country, and sharing the life of the people. What I observed on that trip constitutes my story.

The Eskimo is the hero of this book. His history, his present culture, his daily hardships, and his spiritual life constitute the theme and the narrative. Only in form of telling, and as a means of binding together the various incidents, is it even a record of my long trip by dog sledge.

It is the belief of Vilhjalmur Stefansson, exprest in a review of "Across Arctic America" in the New York *Times* Book Review, that,

If the scientific world had to choose the foremost of living polar explorers they would bracket Rasmussen with Nansen at the top of the list, for his more than twenty years of notable and adventurous scientific work, in which he has accomplished journeys that have seldom if ever been equaled for courage, brilliance of execution, or range of discoveries.

Rasmussen began his arctic work in 1902 with the notable "literary" expedition to northwest Greenland, which described the Eskimos in the first real literature ever written about them—books as truthful in the drawings of Count Harald Moltke as in the writings of Rasmussen himself. In various expeditions since then he has continued to gather folk-lore which adorns and gives variety to his general narratives, and fills, besides, in its technical aspects, three huge volumes already published and many documents which his steady industry will doubtless turn into print hereafter.

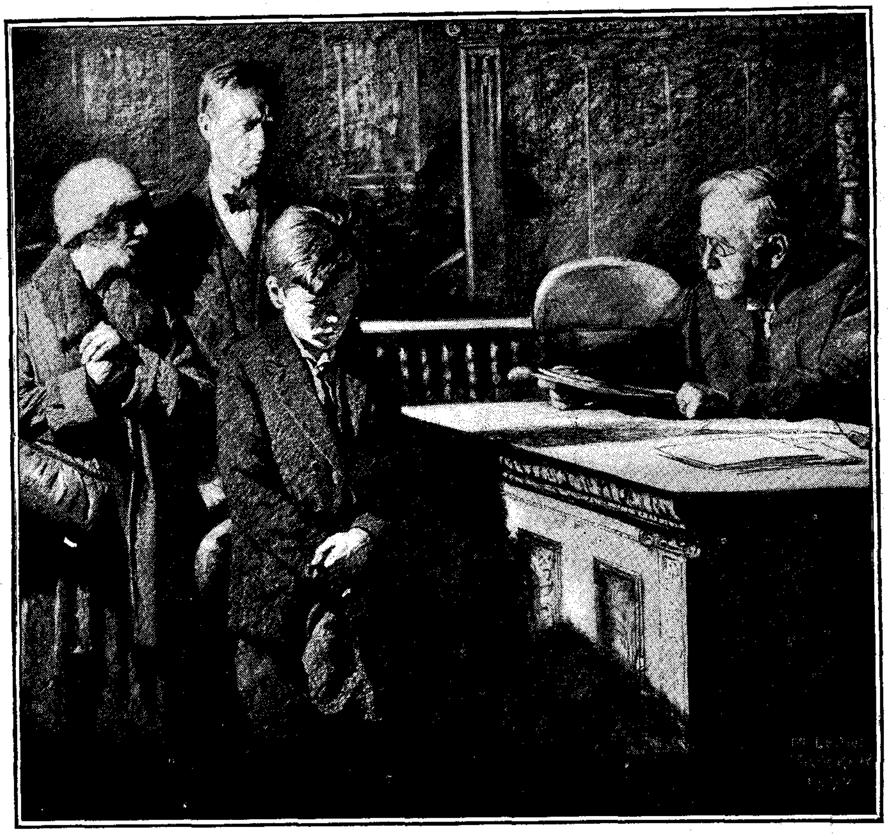
During more than twenty years Rasmussen has been making from time to time some of the most brilliant and fruitful sledge journeys ever made in the Arctic. On one of these he went farther northeast across Greenland than Peary had been able to penetrate, and therefore got involved, to a degree, in the controversies that always spring up where the great American's work is involved. The most extreme anti-Peary charges were at once based on Rasmussen's findings, but he himself (a great admirer of Peary's) has pointed out that such errors do not mean untruth or incompetence on Peary's part, but only the mistakes that are unavoidable in thick weather and under other adverse conditions.

Altho he had already won the boundless admiration of the students of arctic exploration, Rasmussen's last journey, chronicled in the present book, is in some respects his most remarkable achievement. The central idea of the expedition was to correct a fundamental difficulty in the past. The learned world had always been compelled to study the Eskimos by means of comparisons between books written by different travelers who differed in points of view; while even the travelers themselves had been compelled to compare his own direct experience in a given locality with the indirect knowledge gained from books that described other places. Now at last one man would view the whole field from one standpoint of scholarship and sympathy.

The results of this unique study are more or less adequately foreshadowed in the large Danish edition of Rasmussen's new book, but they will not be fully known till, in the course of a few years, his own scientific results are collated with those of his several scientific colleagues and gradually published. In the American edition, which concentrates on story and adventure, the scientific conclusions are little more than indicated. This makes it, by compensation, more distinctly a book for popular reading, and therefore, as the publishers evidently planned, a suitable introduction of this romantic figure to a wide American public.

After a childhood among the Eskimos, Rasmussen was educated in a Continental university, after which he returned to Greenland and began his unique work. We have at the start, then, a guaranty of an ideal preparation, but this man proved to have in addition native abilities even more important than his training. He strangely combined fine literary taste and a perfect command of the language in which he wrote (Danish) with that fanaticism for truth which is the essence of the scientific spirit.

When Parents Fail


© 1927 M. L. I. Co.

THIS is a clumsy world for children. They are constantly running into the barbed wires of our grown-up principles and conventions. Every year thousands of them get into trouble which brings them before the Juvenile Courts for punishment or wisely tempered mercy. Rarely are these unfortunate youngsters really bad. Nearly always the hidden cause behind their waywardness is lack of training or proper guidance at home. Oftentimes, physical conditions cause their abnormality. When health is restored the vicious tendencies often disappear.

Warm-hearted men and women in all parts of the country are doing splendid work in helping to salvage these bits of human driftwood. Organizations have been formed which send volunteer representatives to the Juvenile Courts to take boys and girls on probation and so save them from slipping into lives of crime. The kindly folk who do this work are "friends at court" to these youngsters.

Delinquent children are by no means found to come only from homes of poverty. From well-to-do and even rich homes have come children with tendencies toward crime which have amazed their parents. Too late these fathers and mothers learned that in reality they never had known their sons and daughters.

May Day—Children's Day

May First has been set aside by the nation as a day on which mothers and fathers, philanthropists and public-spirited men and women, interested in America's future, join in one great purpose—the big, important work of checking up the health of the children of this country.

It is a great forward step to set aside a definite day to have eyes, ears, noses, throats, and teeth examined for possible physical defects. But why stop half-way? Examine minds just as thoroughly for possible mental troubles.

In May, then, after you good fathers and mothers have found out whether or not your children are sound and healthy, physically, you will want to have an old-fashioned, heart-to-heart talk with the youngsters and learn what they are thinking about, who their companions are, and where they spend their time.

More especially will you want to do this if you have ever spent a few hours in a Juvenile Court where you will have learned that the young offender, in nearly every instance, lands in court because of bad companions or want of proper home training.

Lacking a friend at home, a child may need a friend at court.

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

Each year more than 200,000 children are brought before the Juvenile Courts charged with more or less serious offenses. Seventy-five per cent of all adult offenders begin their criminal careers before reaching the age of 21. The steps are fast from petty thieving to murder.

In the three year period, 1923, 1924 and 1925, the homicide mortality rate in the United States mounted to the highest point ever recorded.

In 1926 there were approximately 10,000 homicides. In recent years our homicide rate has been 600% greater than that of Canada and 1400% greater than that of England and Wales.

Even the best of children develop tendencies hard for parents to understand. These faults, if uncorrected, may produce serious consequences. As Judge Arnold of the Juvenile Court of Cook County, Illinois, says, "The first job of a parent of a boy is to understand him, not only physically and morally, but emotionally."

The Metropolitan has prepared a booklet, "The Mind of the Child". It may help you to deal fairly and wisely with your children in solving the many vexing problems that come up in connection with them. Send for it. It will be mailed without cost.

HALEY FISKE, *President.*

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HERCULANEUM, LIKE POMPEII, TO BE RESURRECTED

LOST Herculaneum is soon to be explored as one phase of Mussolini's policy of restoring ancient glories for the greater honor of modern Italy. About $100,000 has been appropriated in this year's budget, and as much more will be needed annually for ten years—a million dollars to reclaim a city of the Cæsars! Nowhere else in the world, archeologists declare, may we hope to learn so much about life as it was lived in the Roman Empire, 1,848 years ago, when floods of lava swept down from Vesuvius, burying Herculaneum under sixty-five feet of lava at the same time that Pompeii was overwhelmed. Pompeii has yielded up its treasures to the excavator, and now its partner in misfortune is to do likewise, with perhaps richer results for modern research.

It is a forty-minute ride on a trolley-car from the center of Naples to Resina and Portici, modern towns that mark the grave of Herculaneum, says a writer in the New York *Times Magazine*. Perhaps 25,000 or 30,000 people live in the vicinity. Sixty-five feet beneath their homes, or often deeper still, lie the palaces, theaters, barracks and stores of the ancient city which suddenly disappeared from sight in 79 A. D., when Vesuvius burst into flame and poured forth destruction. Pompeii, on that fatal day, was swept by poison gas and buried under falling ashes and stones, which caused the death of more than 2,000 people; but Herculaneum, on the other slope, tho nearer to the volcano, escaped this deadly rain. Says the *Times* writer:

> The comparative absence of human remains in its ruins suggests that practically all of the population escaped. But a molten mass of lava, including stones, sand and ashes, crept upon the city, burying it with a thoroughness that has resisted the ages. This lava in time turned to a kind of stone called tufa. Since it poured in upon a living city, it caught Herculaneum's manner of life, imprisoning it and preserving it as a sculptor's mold fashions the bronze within. As the bronze emerges and the mold is broken, so the image of this lost culture, Italian scholars and engineers hope, may be reclaimed. Already there have been important acquisitions. For two centuries the city was explored at intervals with varying degrees of skill. A considerable literature has grown up around these earlier excavations and discoveries. The National Museum in Naples contains impressive examples of Herculaneum in the hour of doom. But the task of laying bare the entire city has been one of such magnitude that no earlier Government attempted it. Many lost corners in the buried city are yet to be entered for the first time.

In the centuries when Roman power was crumbling away and barbarism was sweeping the world, men forgot Herculaneum, and its very site was lost. Then in 1719 came Prince Elbeuf of the French house of Lorraine in command of Spanish armies of invasion, and built a villa at Portici. The prince needed plaster, and the peasants told him of a place where he could find slabs of marble—even marble statues—that would make excellent plaster.

> Thus Prince Elbeuf, altho he did not suspect it at the time, became the discoverer of Herculaneum. He collected all the statues he could that had hitherto escaped being turned into marble dust, and these have since been known as the Elbeuf statues. These came supposedly from a temple. There followed a lull in the work, which lasted until 1738, when further efforts, this time under Spanish direction, established the fact that the building Prince Elbeuf had supposed to be a temple was instead a theater. Scholars from all over Europe hastened to the scene and descended eighty-five feet to the orchestra, deciphering inscriptions. By means of these, coupled with dead reckoning and ancient references, the identity of Herculaneum was established.
>
> Despite splendid yields at various times, excavation did not continue after 1875. To-day about an acre of the city lies exposed. Herculaneum probably covered an area of two square miles, and much of this has been penetrated. There are scores of tunnels and cross galleries running in many directions. No authentic map indicating them all exists.

The excavators who are about to take up this fascinating exploration anew, says the writer in question, will proceed inch by inch, sinking their tools lightly and sifting every measure of the crusht tufa carefully for traces of lost paintings and sculptures. As to the prospects of the search:

> So far Herculaneum has yielded enough paintings to warrant the hope of further important discoveries. Among the best preserved is that of Leto and Niobe, showing the art of the ancient painters in a highly effective example. Another depicts Theseus in the hour of victory, after slaying the Minotaur. Perhaps there was no other subject so popular with Hellenic wall-painters, who brought their art to the Roman countries. The Hellenes had a strong influence in these two cities. Their culture reveals a kind of half-way stage between the two dominant civilizations of the ancient world.
>
> Still another mythical subject represented in the paintings of Herculaneum shows Chiron teaching Achilles how to play upon the lyre. This is an exceptionally pleasing conception, with the young Achilles bending intently to his task. On one wall Heracles is shown discovering Telephus suckled by the hind. Here gentleness is a pleasing note. All of these paintings exhibit the curious lack of perspective that marked the work of the classical brush. But the pictures are vivid, colorful, human, and usually done without the restraint that distinguished Hellenic art in its purer forms.

The sculpture unearthed at Herculaneum is equally interesting, we are told. Altho no Greek statues have yet been found from the great period of Praxiteles, there are several of the third century B. C., which was an excellent period, and—

> There are two marble equestrian figures of the Balbi, known the world over, and several bronzes of imperial and municipal officials. These and other pieces were found in the theater, the basilica, the forum, and elsewhere; but the greatest source was the Villa Suburbana, the home

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The hardest test ever given a golf ball is the Spalding guillotine test. The ball sits at the bottom of the guillotine. A keen-edged blade, heavily weighted, drops on it at terrific speed.

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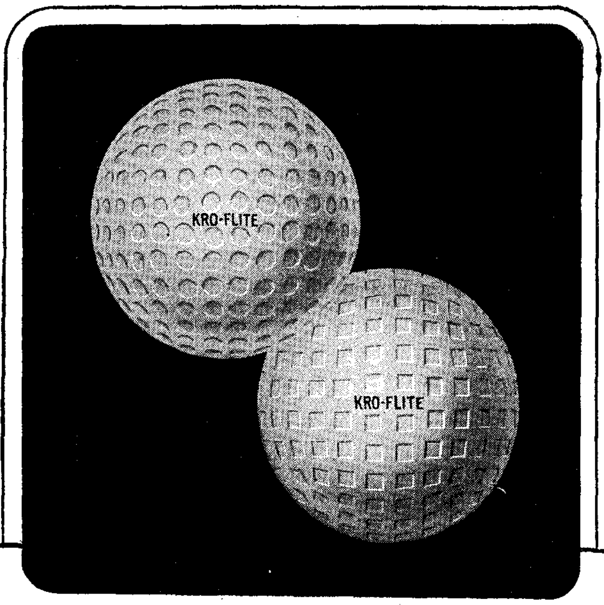

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of a wealthy Roman. As a storehouse of art this villa, uncovered as its owner left it when he fled before the encroaching flood of death and ruin, has few equals.

The Villa Suburbana contained many marble busts and a statue partly identified as that of Aristides. From its court came the reposing Hermes, the drunken Silenus, the sleeping Faunus, the dancing girls, the quoit-throwers—each one a special prize of the Naples Museum. There is a bust that may be the head of Plato; another believed to be that of Seneca.

The owner of the Villa Suburbana must have been a man of taste and learning, for he had a large library, its books written upon rolls of papyrus. When Vesuvius forced him to flee for his life, he had to leave his books behind, and 1,803 of these have been found—books by Epicurus and his disciples, by Demetrius, Polystratus, Philodemus and others—constituting one of the important sources of our information concerning the ancients. "How engrossing," exclaims the author of the article above quoted, "becomes the possibility of other equally precious discoveries!"

CHESTERTON ON MIXING ENGLISH TEA AND YANKEE COFFEE

THE big difference between England and the United States is the difference between an aristocracy and a democracy, remarks Gilbert K. Chesterton in an interview with H. C. Norris for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* While he wishes to see a cordial friendship between the two nations, the English author objects to seeing either one aping the other. England, he remarks, has a drink known as tea; it has the best tea in the world, and the worst coffee, while the United States has the best coffee and the worst tea in the world. Some of the advocates of international friendship, adds Mr. Chesterton, appear to believe that by mixing good English tea with good American coffee you get a good drink. You don't. You merely spoil two excellent beverages and produce a third which nobody can stomach. He continues:

> "England and the United States are two separate countries. And the real thing to consider is not how we can prove that the two countries are the same—which they are not—but what we can discover in one country which the other doesn't possess. It is not upon our similarities, but upon our dissimilarities, that this international friendship must find its basis. We go to America, among other things, for your coffee. You come here for our tea. But don't mix the two and pretend you like the result!
>
> "I'm not anxious to find this 'unity of spirit' about which the politicians talk. Not a little of the friction between our two countries comes from the fact that Englishmen expect America to be English and Americans expect England to be American. A small number of English fools have caused trouble by insulting America, but a larger number have caused more trouble by praising her for courage, liberty, optimism and adding that the American brand of it was really invented in England."

Mr. Chesterton believes in eccentricity—in emphasizing the differences between individuals and nations. "It would be a splendid thing," he contends, "if for the next few years we all built little fences round ourselves, and each nation inside its own fence studied and cultivated its own eccentricities. Then when we went traveling we should really go to foreign lands, and when foreigners came to see us, they would really learn something new." Hear him further:

> "Because England is founded on the idea of aristocracy we have the gentleman; a beautiful fungus; hence in England every man says 'sir' to any other man who has more money—and, personally, I don't like it. In America, on the train from New York to Philadelphia, I chatted with a waiter in a jocular way and when I got off the waiter said: 'Well, by-by!' No English waiter would have by-byed me, and it pleased me very much. There was no servility, and the lack of servility is one of the things I admire about the States. But then, I'm a Thomas Jefferson democrat.
>
> "The ruling class in England is the gentleman—the King is only a figurehead—and we are ruled largely by our county squires. But it is as absurd for Americans to try to introduce 'the county' into the United States—riding to hounds, the squire and so on—as for Englishmen to try to introduce American methods into English shops for merely commercial reasons. It doesn't help England to understand or to love America, the fact that Piccadilly has a lot of Broadway signs. The Americanization of England is going on, but it isn't doing either country any good."

The Chesterton eyes twinkled, says Mr. Norris, and the Chesterton cigar puffed a great cloud of smoke, as if it would puff out of London these un-English innovations, and the essayist went on:

> "America is the exponent of the idea that, apart from wealth or station, a man as a human being has certain rights. England, on the other hand, has the possibility of quiet and seclusion; a man can get off by himself and write a poem or smoke a pipe.
>
> "To treat America as an offshoot of England that needs to be watched and admonished is merely silly. As a matter of fact, America is as old a State as many States in Europe. It is as old as Belgium. It is older than the Italian kingdom. It is older, for instance, than the English system of county squires itself.
>
> "Another thing to which I object is the current belief that Americans worship the dollar. Of all lies, this is the worst. Money receives a far more superstitious reverence among the English than among the Americans. An American never speaks of money in the hushed and awestruck tone employed by an Englishman, while to an Englishman money is so sacred that it isn't right even to mention it."

The moral of Mr. Chesterton's soliloquy is that friendship between England and America will not be helped by filling London with sky-scrapers.

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In San Francisco you will see a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of new buildings. The San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange now ranks next to New York in financial volume. Here, and in the cities and towns around, are many square miles of factories, residences, offices and shops on land that was vacant when you saw it last. Little towns of the Great Valley are now thriving cities; the larger cities have grown still larger; orchards and farms have multiplied. Everywhere, on giant new industrial plants, you see world-famous names transplanted from the East. California, third agricultural state, is also *eighth* in value of manufactured products.

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"Not many families were bound together by so many strong ties as ours was back East. Nearly a dozen of us had lived all our lives in the same middle-western state where the family business was founded fifty years ago. Our brothers' wives and our sisters' husbands were people we had all known since we were children.

"When our California business grew until it was necessary for one of us to move out to San Francisco, and the choice fell on me, I boarded the train with my wife, two sons and a daughter, all feeling as though we had been banished to some strange country.

"Now our boys have finished college and have come to work with me in a business that has grown fast enough to need all three of us. We supply the entire West, Australia, Hawaii and the Orient with our products. My daughter finished her professional training in one of our fine California universities and immediately began to earn an independent income.

"And when I went back last winter on a business trip, I found myself making it as short as I could—to get back to California. I discovered that we are Californians, all of us. This country of cool summers and pleasant winters is *home*.

[Name on request] R. W. B."

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Health: 6 of the 15 most healthful cities in the United States are in California. U. S. investigations prove California children bigger and taller, than the average.
Education: *The Californian's* schools share first rank only with Massachusetts in efficiency. Five states have larger enrollments; only two exceed California's expenditures.
Recreation: Four National Parks, a thousand miles of ocean shore, a thousand-mile-long Sierra playground, 30,000 square miles of National Forests, 42,000 miles of improved roads. Year-round motoring, golf, fishing, week-ending out of doors.
Crops: More than $600,000,000 yearly. Six million acres under irrigation with great mountain reservoirs supplying abundant water.
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ANSWERS TO MUSIC QUESTIONS

THE answers to the questions cited in the department of LETTERS AND ART in our issue for April 16, from Mr. Lawrence Gilman's Music Section of the New York *Herald Tribune*, are given below. The incoming of our Italy number made necessary a two weeks' wait, and perhaps the additional time has given some readers a chance to master more of Mr. Gilman's nut-crackers, which are repeated below with the answers:

1. Who is said to have been the wife of *Parsifal* and the mother of *Lohengrin?*

Answer: According to the "Parzival" of Wolfram von Eschenbach, the direct basis of Wagner's music-drama, the wife of *Parsifal* and the mother of *Lohengrin* was the beautiful *Kundwiramur* (or Conduiramour). In the earlier version of Chretien de Troyes, the lady's name is *Blanchefleur.* Chretien leaves us in doubt as to whether she and *Parsifal* were really married. But in Wolfram's poem the lovers were "legitimately united" (as it has been comfortingly said), and became the parents of twin sons, *Lohengrin* and *Kardeiss.* It should be noted, however, that the ingenious Chevalier Choreligio in his "Commentaries on Lohengrin and Parsifal," prints a table showing "the descent of *Lohengrin*"; and in this table the name of *Lohengrin's* mother ("which has never before been given to the public in this relationship") is alleged to have been *Lusamour.* The Chevalier Choreligio withheld the source of his information.

2. What great composer spent a month in jail, and what was his offense?

Answer: Bach. His offense was insubordination. While Bach was at Weimar in the service of Duke Wilhelm Henry, he received the appointment of Kapellmeister to the Court of Cöthen. The duke, who was something of a tyrant, was greatly annoyed at this, and refused to release his talented employee. When Bach demanded instant permission to take up his new post, the duke had him arrested. Bach endured imprisonment from November 6 to December 2, 1717.

3. Who is said to have been the first musician to compose at the keyboard?

Answer: It is the entertaining suggestion of Philip Heseltine, in his life of "Carlo Gesualdo" (1560-1613), that "of the long line of musicians who have 'composed at the piano'—or whatever keyboard instrument happened to be handy at the time (in his case probably the cembalo) the Prince of Venosa was the first." Mr. Heseltine supports his belief on page 126 of his study of Gesualdo.

4. What sixteenth-century composer anticipated Busoni, Haba, Carrillo, and other modern musicians, as an experimenter in the subdivision of the octave into smaller intervals than a semitone?

Answer: Nicola Vicentino.

5. In what relation does *Isolde* stand to *King Mark* after the first act of "Tristan und Isolde"?

Answer: Nobody knows. The usual assumption is that Isolde was married to *King Mark.* But Wagner's text gives us no authority to suppose this. On the contrary, to judge from a sentence in the *King's* second-act speech, *Isolde* is still, so far as he is concerned, inviolate. As for the commentators, they contradict one another flatly on the subject.

6. How many piano concertos did Beethoven write?

Answer: Strictly, six and one-third, or, to be as liberal as Paul Bekker in his biography, seven.

7. How many versions of the overture to his opera did Beethoven write?

Answer: At least five—not four.

8. Who was the first composer to use the word "chromatic" as applied to harmony?

Answer: Cipriano de Rore, in the second edition of his "Primo Libro de Madrigali Cromatici a cinque voci." (Venice, 1544.)

9. What tragic hero sings part of his death scene to a waltz rhythm?

Answer: *Tristan.*

10. What was the cause of Beethoven's death?

Answer: Cirrhosis of the liver.

11. In what instance did Bach use a French love song as the music for a hymn?

Answer: The melody of the chorale, "Was mein Gott will, das g'scheh' allzeit," in the "St. Matthew Passion," is derived from a French chanson, "Il me souffit de tous mes maulx," published at Paris in 1529. Bach used the melody elsewhere in six of his church cantatas.

12. What was probably the first French opera heard in New York in its original tongue, and when was it performed?

Answer: "Le Tonnelier," by Audinot and Gossec, October 7, 1790, at the City Tavern.

13. What was probably the first Russian opera heard here?

Answer: "Askoldova Magila" (Askold's Tomb"), by Verstovsky, by the Slaviansky Russian Opera Company, December 15, 1869.

14. Who were Bach's favorite composers in his later years?

Answer: Antonio Caldara, Johann Adolphe Hasse, Johann Gottlieb Graun, Carl Heinrich Graun, Georg Philipp Telemann, Johann Dismas Zelenka, Franz Benda, Johann Joseph Fux, Handel, "and, in general," adds Forkel, "the distinguished musicians at Dresden and Berlin."

15. What Wagnerian hero, in the original legend, was menaced by a lady while in his bath?

Answer: *Tristan.*

16. In what respect is Thayer's great biography of Beethoven less than completely truthful?

Answer: In its failure to state the facts, known to have been in Thayer's possession, concerning the real tragedy of Beethoven's life. For a detailed discussion of this matter, see Ernest Newman's "The Unconscious Beethoven" (Alfred A. Knopf, 1927), pp. 33-45.

17. What famous opera had to be revised after its dress rehearsal in Paris to spare the blushes of the French; and what did the revision consist of?

Answer: Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande." The elimination of the sentences containing the word "bed" in the dialog between *Golaud* and the child *Yniold,* in the last scene of the third act.

18. How many leading motives are there in the score of "Tristan und Isolde"?

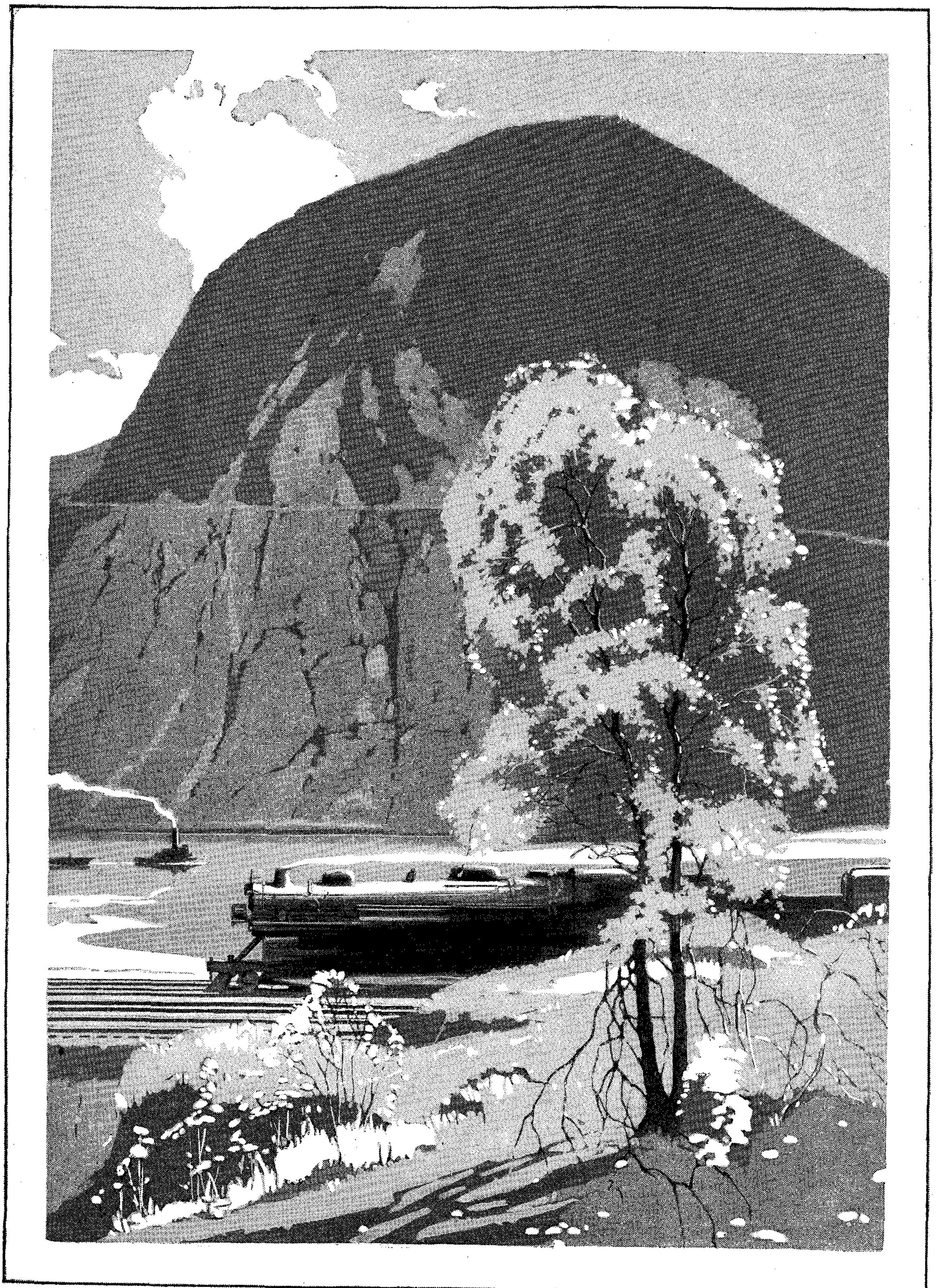
Answer: Seventy-three.

19. In what composers of the sixteenth century will you find harmonic effects usually thought to be peculiar to Stravinsky, Schönberg and Debussy?

Answer: The Elizabethan Madrigalists—among others, Wilbye, Weelkes, Tomkins, Gibbons and Byrd.

20. Which one of Beethoven's symphonies was his favorite?

Answer: Beethoven told the poet Kuffner



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

in 1817, after he had written all his symphonies but the Ninth, that the "Eroica" was his favorite. Seven years later, would he have preferred the Ninth? Czerny declared that Beethoven was discontented with the choral finale; but Nottebohm called attention to the fact that Beethoven, after keeping the manuscript in his hands for six months, sent it to the publisher as we have it.

YOUR FACE IS NOT ALWAYS YOUR FORTUNE IN THE MOVIES

TWELVE beautiful and well-drest girls were in the waiting room of a prominent motion-picture director. Somebody asked why he did not call them all in and give them jobs right away. He answered: "Because probably not a single one of them has a grain of distinction. If one of them has, she will get a job. If she has marked distinction, she'll become a star." The director was Eddie Sutherland, creator of "Love's Greatest Mistake," and his definition of this magic quality of distinction is set forth in an article by Brenda Ueland in *Liberty* magazine.

Acting before the camera, he explains, must be more subtle and restrained than acting before the footlights. That is why a face that has aristocratic composure, a face in which just a turn of the eyes or a barely perceptible smile expresses a mood, is full of significance and fascination. Only faces of very intelligent, if not extraordinary, people can be fascinating in this way, says Mr. Sutherland. And how can a person tell whether or not he (or she) has distinction? The director's answer is quite personal: "Are people attracted to you? When you and three other people are in the same room, does the person speaking address his or her remarks to you? When twenty people are in the same room, do most of them address their remarks to you?" If so, you probably have some of the precious quality. On the other hand, if you are one of those whom nobody notices or listens to, except with an expression of polite absent-mindedness, then you have no distinction at all, according to this authority, and should not try to get into the movies.

Distinction is not enough, however; you have to possess a face that will pass the screen test, and the camera is even more hard-boiled than the director. A screen test, Miss Ueland explains, is to discover if you photograph well; for the camera does certain things to your face, your figure, your hair. You may be rather plain looking, and yet the camera may like you; or you may be beautiful, yet if the camera hates you, it's all off. Says Mr. Sutherland:

> "If a nice-looking girl has been hanging around the studios long enough, at last the casting director will notice her and think her looks might fit a certain small part. He orders the camera man to make a screen test of her. This does not mean that she will have to go through some excruciating histrionics—love, hate, despair, etc.—before the camera. It usually means that a few feet of film are taken of her, while she smiles, turns her head, walks. From these photographs a director discovers certain things. What he discovers you can find out for yourself if you will just observe the following directions:
>
> "Look at yourself in the glass. If you have honey-gold hair, tawny skin, red cheeks, violet eyes that turn dark when you are angry, as the girls say, forget them. They won't do you any good. Try to see yourself in muddy photographic grays. Discount all colors.
>
> "Next: Don't arrange your hair nicely and turn the lights low. Don't make your eyes into big goggly lamps, or half shut them in a vampish way that you have always believed to be fascinating. Don't do any of those tricks that we all do when we look at ourselves. Turn up all the lights to a full glare. Leave your hair as it is. Relax your features into their usual sloppy expression. Then gaze at yourself, trying hard to see just what is there—nothing more—nor less.
>
> "Then look at your figure. To pass a screen test, you must be thin, thin, *thin*. When you are examining your thinness, do not draw in your stomach, or stretch your double chin until there isn't any, or put your hands on your hips like a Follies girl. Try to see yourself exactly as you are when every muscle is relaxed. Are you compact and well knit throughout? Are you lean and hard through the middle? Have you long, straight legs? Moderate hips? Arms that are not twice as thick above the elbow as below? A round neck? Handsome and well-knit shoulders? If you have, then there is a chance—a very fine chance."

Blonde or brunette—which fares better before the ruthless camera? The brunettes have a slight advantage, according to Sutherland. Mary Pickford, Mae Murray, Blanche Sweet, Claire Windsor, and Lillian Gish are blondes, but there are many more brunettes, and—

> Generally speaking, dark hair and dark eyes show up better. Light ash-blonde hair photographs blonde, but yellow and red hair photograph very dark. Consequently Lillian Gish's hair, which is yellow, photographs dark, altho, with special lighting and by many tricks, such as arranging the hair very loosely (and this is true of Mae Murray also), Lillian Gish can be made to look blonde. Billie Burke's hair is red, so that it looks almost black in pictures.
>
> Large eyes are better than small ones, but don't think that it is sufficient for eyes just to be enormous. They must be beautifully set under well-modeled brows. And it is much better for the eyes to be set wide apart. Lillian Gish's eyes, for example, are extraordinarily far apart, as you have undoubtedly noticed. At present, that is what most movie directors like—eyes far apart in a delicate, oval face.
>
> The best height for a girl is five feet two or three. Five feet five is acceptable, but is very tall, because the people of the movies are small. Douglas Fairbanks, who can look like a strapping brute on the screen, actually looks almost shrimpish beside the average policeman.

The right kind of eyes or face or figure, however, is not all, nor are these even essential, according to Eddie Sutherland. Pola Negri, he says, has the clear-cut, sharp nose that ordinarily is fatal in the first screen test. Douglas Fairbanks hasn't the heavy jaw that is supposed to be essential for manly beauty in America. Colleen Moore has one dark brown eye and one light green one. Some alluring stars have heavy ankles, and some are far from lean, while others are elderly. "The film needs fascinating women of all ages, as well as beautiful young girls," says the director in question. "Plain and mature women may have that quality of magnetism which is the really essential thing. And when they have it, they, too, draw their seven or eight hundred dollars a week." Then he goes on to define this rare quality of magnetism as "brains, intelligence, distinction," as noted at the beginning of the present article. He adds:

> "Brains—intelligence—means that the eyes light up. It means eager, responsive movements that are full of passion and vitality. And if you are both stylish and spirited, with a lively, fascinating expression on your face—well, then people call you a beauty, even tho your face has the exact conformations of a raisin bun."

Having looked upon this bright picture, glance now at the darker one drawn by Hugh Leamy in *Collier's* under the title, "Many Are Called." The scene opens at Hollywood, with an enthusiastic ex-stenographer earning $11.25 a day as a "movie extra." The lowest wage for such work at that studio is $7.50 a day. But listen:

> Of the three or four hundred men and women who earned $11.25 each with their waving and yelling and sitting that day at the lonely stadium probably not more than a handful had worked for several days or perhaps weeks. They were part of an army of movie aspirants who flood Hollywood and New York, who hang grimly on, hoping for the big chance, living on occasional $7.50-a-day crumbs until, convinced at last that the movies hold nothing for them, they drift into other work or go back home disillusioned. Not more than one in a thousand, casting directors will tell you, has any chance of screen success.
>
> The little blonde, for instance, flushed with the unusual good fortune which brought her the magic order to report for work within a few days of her registering as an extra, had chucked up her job as stenographer with an importing firm which paid her $27 a week. About six weeks after the day at the stadium I was in the casting office of the company which had used her.
>
> "How often have you used Miss So-and-so since then?" I asked the casting director. He consulted a card.
>
> "She had one day's work in a restaurant scene a week ago," he said. "She and four or five others are the only ones out of that group that we've been able to use at all since then."
>
> That girl's case is not a rare one. The studios are full of tales of men and women who are doing fairly well in various fields, but who become bitten by the movie bug, and being fortunate (or unfortunate) enough to land two or three days' work in the films, can not adjust themselves to routine jobs again. They're "in pictures" from then on. They have tasted what to them is big money.

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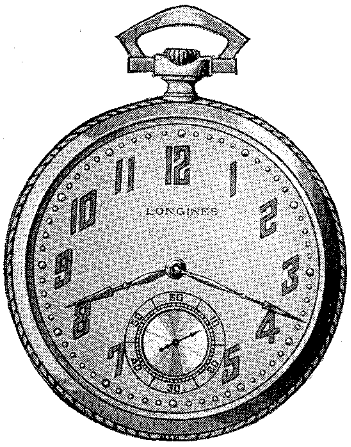

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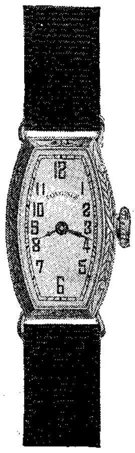

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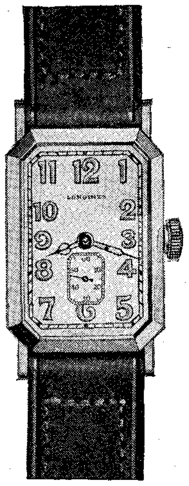

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY FOSSIL LIGHT

ASTRONOMERS now take photographs with rays of light that originated when our earth was young in its earliest geological epochs. Beginning their journey in some far-distant "island universe," these rays continued to travel toward us while the great carboniferous forests sprang up, flourished, died and turned to coal, and while the great dinosaurs, long king of earth's creatures, held sway, decayed and turned to fossils. In fact, the light of these distant stars may truly be called "fossil light," altho it is a live fossil, quivering with its original energy, as shown by its ability to impress our photographic plates. The Astronomical Society of the Pacific, in a recently issued leaflet (San Francisco), reminds us that astronomers are now dealing with distances and sizes and numbers that are appalling. Formerly the mile as a unit of measurement satisfied the explorers of celestial space. Now that telescopes have grown so large and measuring methods so effective, the mile-unit of earth-dwellers is altogether inadequate. The "light-year" has taken its place. Six million million miles is the distance light travels in one year. Six million million miles, or one "light-year," is the "yardstick" of the present-day astronomer. The writer goes on:

> One can very satisfactorily say that the sun is 93,000,000 miles from the earth. But when astronomers began working with groups of stars far outside our solar system, the inadequacy of the mile and the usefulness of the light-year, as units of measurement, became apparent. Even the nearest star, Alpha Centauri, is four and one-third light-years from us, while Rigel, 13,000 times brighter than our sun, is 500 light-years away.
>
> But these distances are insignificant in comparison with the remoteness of certain spiral nebulæ which astronomical research is revealing. "Island universe," these lonely habitants of space are called. Evidence is at hand tending to show that several hundred thousand of these "universes" exist, each comparable to our own in size, and that many of them are ten million light-years or more away. Thus, as our conception of the universe expands, larger measures are demanded. Already the *parsec*, equivalent of a little more than three light-years, twenty million million miles, is in common use among astronomers, while occasionally even the *kiloparsec*, a thousand parsecs, is heard in current discussion.

Recently Dr. Edwin Hubble, of the Mount Wilson Observatory, in a lecture at Washington, told about progress in the exploration of these systems, about new and efficient methods, and about the structure and extent of the universe. "The history of astronomy," he said, "is a history of receding horizons. Early investigators were concerned almost entirely with the system of planets. Presently the stars came to be accepted as far-away suns, scattered throughout the depths of space. Now it is realized that the stars themselves form a single definite system at least 100,000 light-years in diameter, itself but one of many stellar systems existing in space." To quote the leaflet further:

> The system of stars of which our sun and its planets are constituents is known as the Galactic System, or the system of the Milky Way. Astronomers picture it as of the form of a thin watch, having a thickness of about one-eighth of its diameter, and containing myriads of stars invisible to the naked eye. Some think it is a great spiral structure and that to an observer standing at a far-distant place in space, it would look much like a spiral nebula looks to us.
>
> The study of this system and its constituent stars has become the commanding feature of astronomical research. Methods developed in the study of the planets have been replaced by the powerful methods of astrophysics, and with these the astronomers are investigating new and more distant regions of space.
>
> This method of exploring space, referred to by Dr. Hubble, is itself one of the brilliant achievements of modern astronomy. It is based on the principle that a light having a certain brightness at unit distance appears only one-fourth as bright at double the distance; one-sixteenth at four times the distance; one-sixty-fourth at eight times the distance; one-hundredth at ten times the distance, and so on. Thus, given both the apparent brightness of a light and its intrinsic brightness at unit distance, it is a simple matter to compute its actual distance.
>
> In the case even of remote stars, it is not difficult to measure their apparent brightness, but until recently astronomers did not know how to estimate their intrinsic brightness. Indeed, the epoch-making advances in the exploration of the remoter parts of space of the last half-dozen years have been accomplished because ways have been developed of determining the actual brightness of stars which lie far beyond the reach of the older methods.
>
> A clue was found by Dr. Walter S. Adams, Director of the Mount Wilson Observatory, who showed that when the light of an intrinsically bright star is passed through a spectroscope, certain lines in its spectrum are intense, while certain other lines are weak. He showed also that the relative intensities of these same lines are reversed when a spectrum is taken of the light from a star which is of a low order of actual brightness. By measuring the relative intensity of lines in the spectrum of a star, its actual brightness can be determined. This method, found to be accurate for near-by stars whose distances are known, is now accepted as a reliable method of fixing the distances of the more remote stars.
>
> A second important method of determining the actual brightness and, consequently, the distances of far-away stars, turns upon an observation made by Miss Leavitt of the Harvard Observatory, developed and applied by Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the same Observatory,

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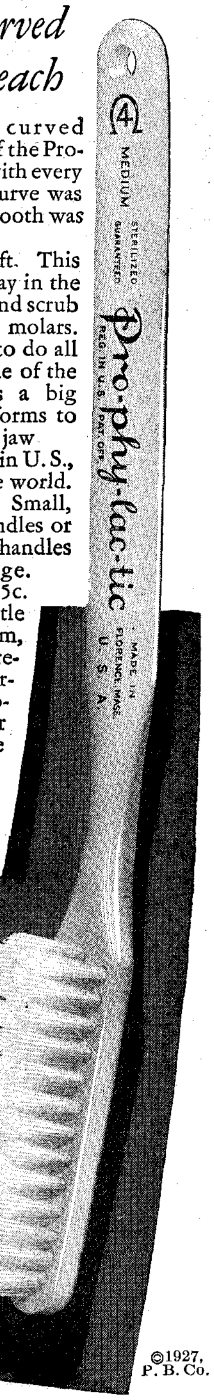

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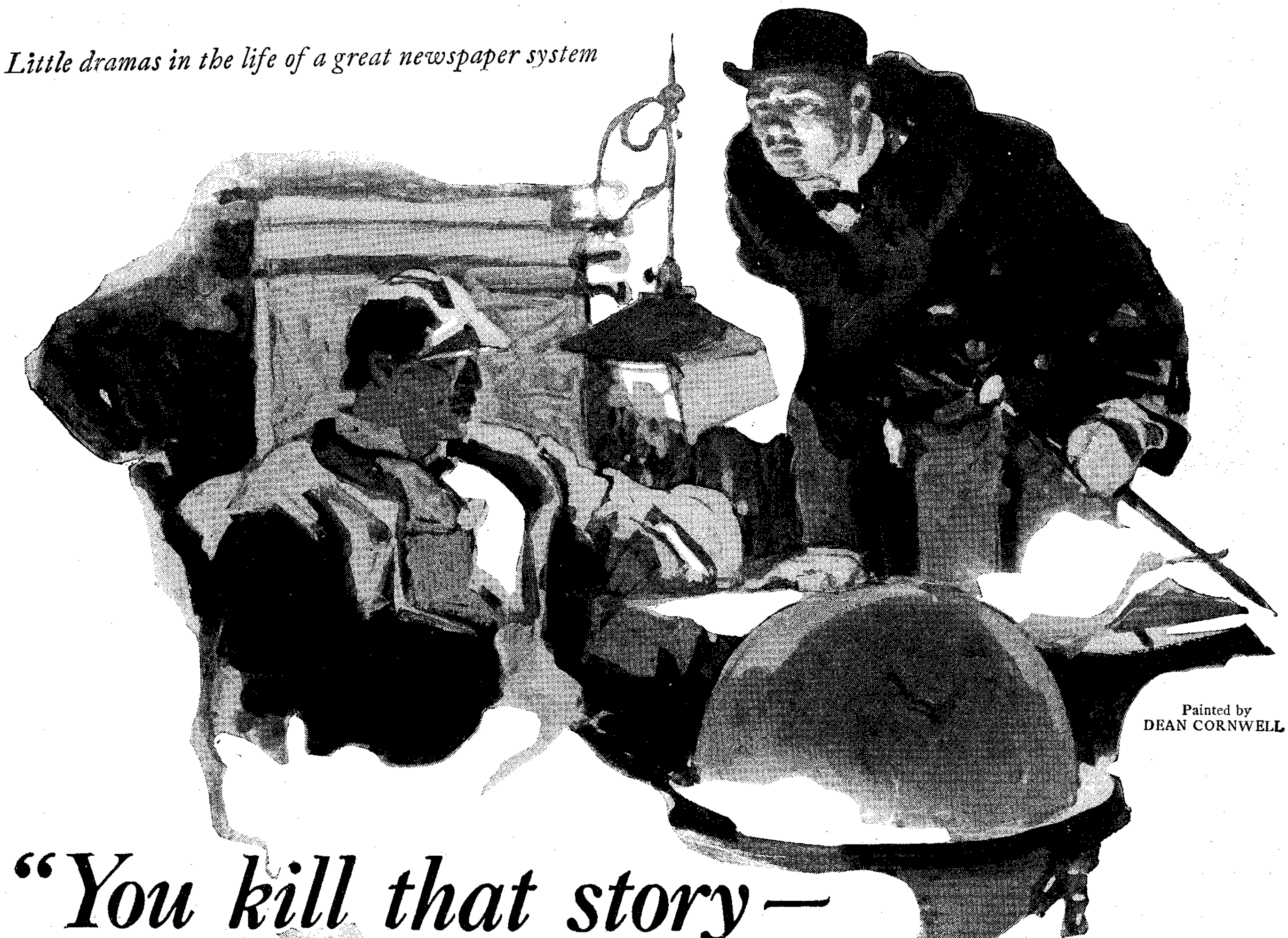

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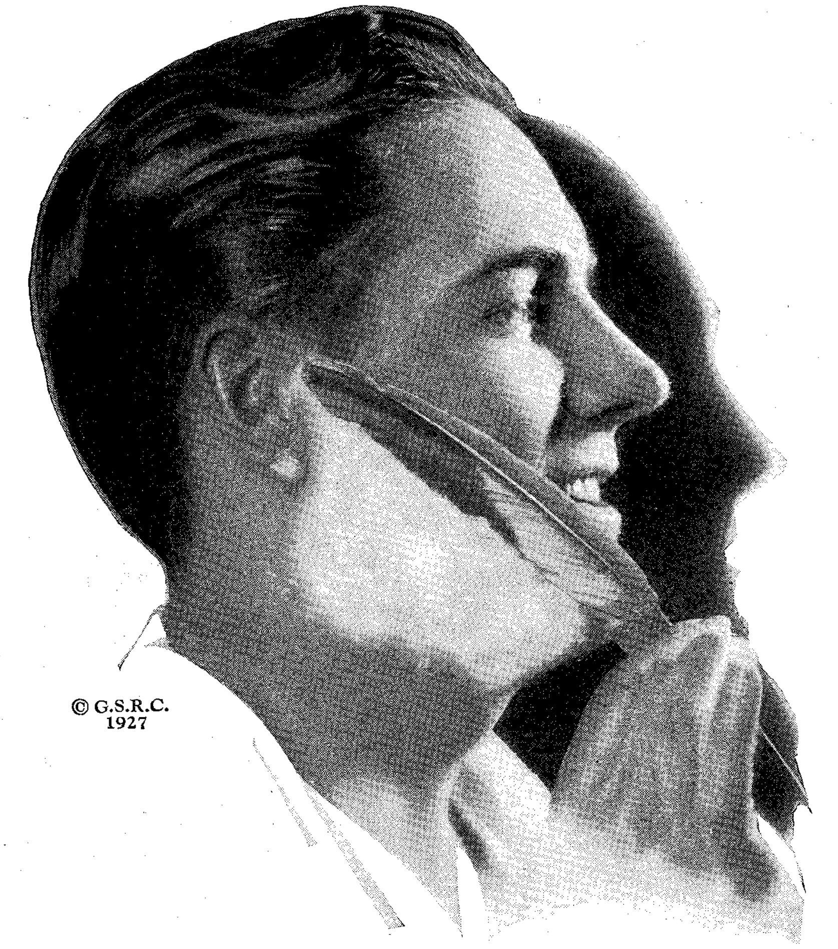

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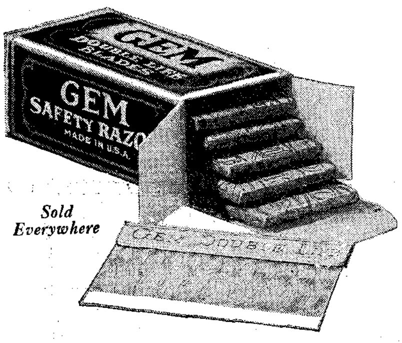

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

and hence called the Leavitt-Shapley law. This method is restricted to stars of a certain class, known as Cepheid variables.

These stars pass through definite periods of variation during which the luminosity of each gradually becomes more intense and then gradually weakens. The periods range from less than one day to 100 days. It was observed that among these stars, which are all giant suns much larger than our own, a definite relationship exists between their actual brightness and the period of their variation. That is to say, the brighter the star, the longer it takes to complete its cycle. While astronomers are not clear as to the causes of this remarkable relationship, they believe that it holds good for all Cepheid variables wherever found.

By these methods it is disclosed that the half-dozen nebulæ which are nearest the Galactic System are at distances ranging from 100,000 to 1,000,000 light-years. Their diameters range from 4,000 to 45,000 light-years and their actual brightness from twenty million to 1,000 million times that of our sun. The faintest nebulæ that can be detected with the 100-inch reflector at Mount Wilson are at the enormous distance of 140 million light-years from the earth.

Thus the boundaries of the universe visible to man have gradually been forced back until now a sphere having a radius of 140 million light-years comprises the observable region of space. With faster photographic plates and larger telescopes (both mechanically possible) astronomers will be able to push these limits several times farther back, Dr. Hubble asserts. In fact, he declares, it may be possible to detect exceptionally brilliant nebulæ at a distance of a thousand million light-years and to photograph them with light that started on its journey when the earth itself was young.

"In observing these nebulæ," Dr. Hubble said, "we are witnessing scenes and events which actually occurred in past geological ages. In a very real sense, extra-galactic nebulæ can be classified in a geologic time-scale. The nearest of them all, the Magellanic Clouds, are photographed in the light that left them more than 100,000 years ago. We see them as they were back in the great ice age. The conspicuous spirals belong to the Pliocene age, while those at the extreme limits of the observable region are Carboniferous."

It has been aptly suggested that the photographic records of these faintly visible universes are as truly fossils as are the eggs of dinosaurs, the bones of mastodons, and the bits of ancient trees and plants which the pick and shovel of the geologist are revealing. Indeed, it is not impossible that since the light which is just arriving from some of these far-away worlds started on its age-long journey through space, the worlds themselves may have suffered cataclysmical disaster and have completely dissolved.

Man has left written records of himself which carry us back 6,000 years. Beyond this there is a period of about 500,000 years during which he left traces of his existence in the form of carvings, paintings and crude implements. Back of this, the fossils of the earth will carry the investigator along a trail of life that can be followed for perhaps 100 million years. At this point in time the scientist stands

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before the veil that hides from him the beginnings of life on the earth.

It is staggering to reflect that light which travels at a speed that can compass the earth in about one-eighth of a second, that can reach the moon in one and one-fifth seconds, and the sun in eight minutes, has required far longer to traverse the ascertained limits of space than it has taken the whole of the known links in the chain of life to develop. It is also a matter of no small wonder that the science of astronomy has reached a point in its development where it can measure these vast distances with confidence. To have pushed the boundaries of the observable universe back from the 80,000,000 miles of the early workers to a distance which requires twenty digits to express it in miles is an achievement surely without parallel in the entire range of man's activities.

THE BAFFLING ANIMAL MIND

HOW a dog or a squirrel feels about things, and what its sensations are like, will probably never be understood, in the opinion of modern psychologists who are studying the behavior of animals, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). In particular, Dr. Carl J. Warden, of Columbia University, writing in the forthcoming issue of *The Psychological Review*, points out that most psychologists to-day have concluded that it is only guesswork to try to describe the purely mental processes of animals in terms of human mental processes, since the animals can not communicate their sensations and feelings. We read:

> In the sixteenth century, Dr. Warden shows, the famous essayist Montaigne declared that a fox's decision not to cross a river when the ice is too thin would be reached by "a kind of debating reason and consequence, drawn from natural sense." Montaigne believed that the fox would listen to the rushing water and then think out the situation somewhat as follows: "Whatsoever maketh a noise moveth, whatsoever moveth is not frozen, whatsoever is not frozen is liquid, whatsoever is liquid yields under any weight." And after this convincing logic, the fox would go away. Such theories as these led medieval philosophers to debate whether animals had souls, and to escape this disturbing problem the famous philospher Descartes in the seventeenth century went so far as to say that an animal is a simple machine without sensations. In most psychological studies of animals to-day, scientists confine themselves to studying the behavior and physiology of these lower forms of life. Modern scientists believe that, judging from behavior, many species of animals feel anger, fear, hunger, pleasure, and apprehension. Recent experiments with higher apes have shown evidence that somehow they reason and think. But how it feels to be a chimpanzee and how a mind can work without organized language may never be discovered by man.

Infant Mussolini.—"Look, Daddy," said little six-year-old. "I pulled this cornstalk right up all by myself."

"My," said his father, "but you are strong."

"I guess I am, Daddy. The whole world had hold of the other end."—*American Travel.*

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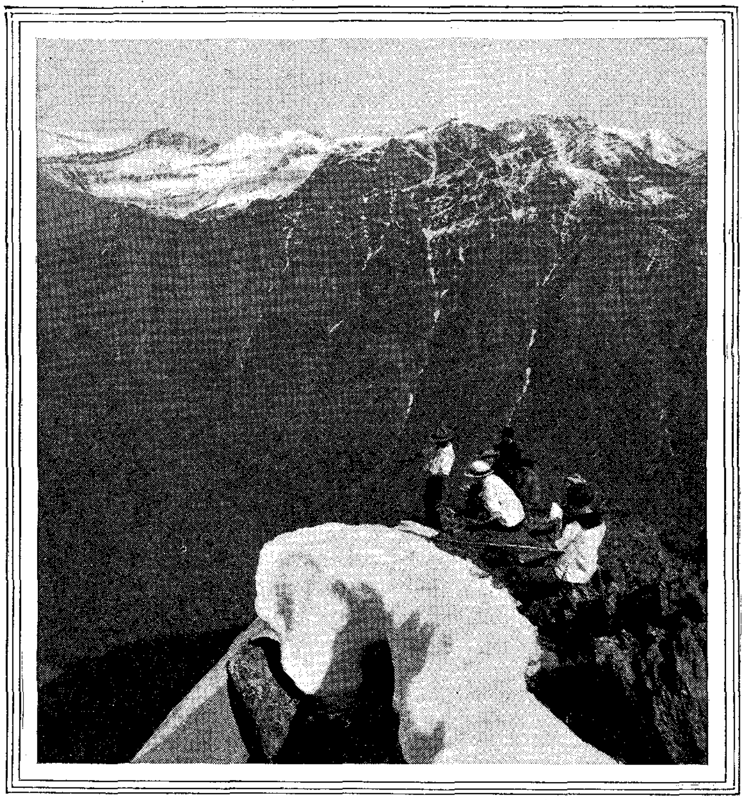

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR BILLION-DOLLAR CORPORATIONS

THE LEADERSHIP OF UNITED STATES STEEL among our great corporations was again emphasized the other day when the directors ratified the stock dividend which brings the total par value of its common and preferred stock up to $1,071,904,000. "Steel" is now in reality a billion-dollar enterprise, the newspapers are remarking. But it has long been a billion-dollar corporation in respect of actual market value of its securities, value of its physical properties, and its total assets. The increase of the capitalization of the Steel Corporation by the addition of $203,321,000, and the putting of all the common stock, new and old, on a $7 dividend basis, were both announced some time ago, and the ratification this month is not much more than a formality. But the Steel Corporation, while the leader, is by no means the only American company which can properly be listed in the billion-dollar class. Stuart Chase, a well-known writer on economic subjects, points out in the New York *Times* that of our ten billion-dollar corporations in point of total assets or market-value securities, five are railroads, two are automobile concerns, and another supplies to the world its most extensive means of communication. "Of the remaining two, one manufactures the fuel to make the motor turn and the other the material out of which the automobile as well as the railroad and the steamship are made." In other words, the foundation upon which our biggest corporations have been reared "is the demand for speed—transportation, communication, and their auxiliaries of steel and oil." Mr. Chase lists these big corporations in the tabulation reprinted on the bottom of this page. They are ranked in the order of their value of total assets, which Mr. Chase considers the most dependable yardstick. If gross sales were taken as the measure, Swift and Company, the packers, we are told, would show close to a billion dollars in annual sales; and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with more than $900,000,000 in total assets would outrank Ford in this respect, "but the market value of its securities is far less than a billion, and so it reaches the major figure at no point." Certain outstanding facts regarding the list are briefly noted:

These ten corporations control some $15,000,000,000 of assets, or more than 5 per cent. of the total private wealth of the country. Their gross sales and revenues approach $6,000,000,000 a year; their net profits aggregate more than $800,000,000; they pay out nearly $400,000,000 in dividends to more than a million stockholders, and on their pay-rolls are 1,500,000 men and women—about 4 per cent. of the entire labor force of the United States. Five of them are subject to government regulation; five of them are industrial companies. Of the latter the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, while not a public utility itself, is the holding and parent company for the operating telephone companies, which are classed as public utilities and in most States are subject to government regulation.

The accompanying table shows ten corporate entities. It would be possible, by including "systems," or closely affiliated groups of corporations, to obtain even more impressive totals. Thus the total assets of the Bell Telephone System, including not only the American Telephone and Telegraph, but also its affiliated and leased enterprises, reached the stupendous sum of $2,938,000,000 on January 1, 1926, and are well over three billions to-day. This would put the Bell system ahead of the Steel Corporation. Similarly the total assets of the Pennsylvania system, including the Pennsylvania Railroad as the parent company, are more than $2,500,000,000—slightly greater than the assets of the Steel Corporation. It might well be that, if the Standard Oil "system" are aggregated—adding the Standard of Indiana, of California, and the rest, to the New Jersey company—the total would outrank them all; but such figures have not, to the writer's knowledge been compiled. Speculations as to "systems" are at the best somewhat nebulous.

As most of the essential facts are given in the table, it is hardly worth while to quote any considerable portion of Mr. Chase's discussion. He points out, by the way, that the figures in the second column are naturally subject to variation, as they include the ever-changing market values of preferred and common stocks, together with par value of bonds outstanding. In regard to General Motors he points out that the figure for total assets is as of September 30, 1926. "At the rate this company is growing—by far the fastest of any corporation in America—total assets may quite possibly be more than a billion to-day." All but three of the companies are rated as worth less on the market than their total assets. This is natural, says Mr. Chase, because "if one buys the assets, there are always liabilities to clear off first." But how about the three exceptions? Here we turn to the profit column and notice that in the case of General Motors the buyer is paying not only for net assets but also for earning power. General Motors was earning at the rate of $180,000,000 a year in 1926 and "a profit of $180,000,000 is 10 per cent. on an investment of $1,800,000,000; small wonder that market value exceeds assets!" The very high earnings of American Telephone and Telegraph help to boost the market values of an enterprise which is practically a nation-wide monopoly with a negligible element of risk. Standard Oil earnings are larger but the business is less certain. Finally, there is Henry Ford, and it is his high earnings rather than the value of his assets that account for John W. Prentiss's recent reported offer of a billion dollars; "Mr. Prentiss is capitalizing at approximately 10 per cent."

The great railroads with their valuable rights of way and the Steel Corporation with its mills and mines and fleets and railroads, naturally have the most valuable properties. The small value of American Telephone and Telegraph property is explained by the fact that it is primarily a holding company, the subsidiary companies doing the operating. "The total physical property of the Bell System, however, including the switchboards and lines of all the local operating companies is in excess of $2,500,000—greater than the steel properties."

The railroads, of course, turn over their capital at a much

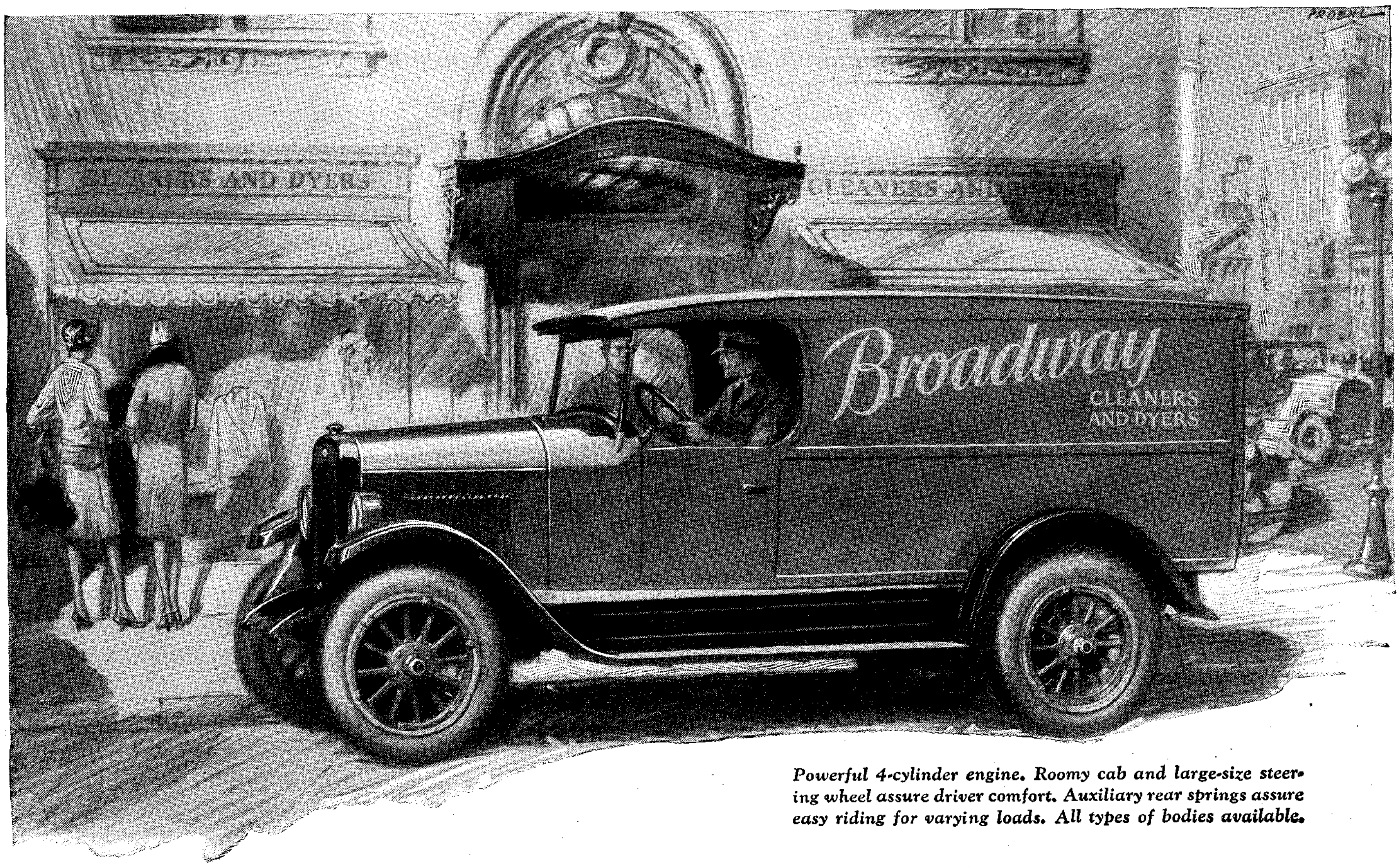
THE TEN BILLION-DOLLAR CORPORATIONS OF AMERICA

(Figures for 1926, where available, are given, otherwise for 1925)

Company	Total Assets	(2) Market Value of Securities (Dow Jones)	Value of Physical Properties	Gross Sales or Revenues	Net Profit	Dividends Paid	Number of Stockholders	Number of Employees	Date Founded	Funded Debt
1. U. S. Steel Corporation	$2,446,000,000	$1,779,000,000	$1,692,000,000	$928,000,000	$117,000,000	$61,000,000	150,000	250,000	1901	$351,000,000
2. Southern Pacific Railroad	2,147,000,000	(1) 1,565,000,000	1,341,000,000	297,000,000	36,000,000	23,000,000	57,000	(1)71,000	1884	765,000,000
3. Pennsylvania Railroad	1,819,000,000	1,184,000,000	1,010,000,000	710,000,000	62,000,000	30,000,000	140,000	214,000	1846	403,000,000
4. American Tel. and Tel Co.	1,646,000,000	2,066,000,000	197,000,000	180,000,000	107,000,000	81,000,000	362,000	293,000	1885	388,000,000
5. N. Y. Central Railroad	1,449,000,000	1,251,000,000	1,020,000,000	399,000,000	49,000,000	27,000,000	64,000	(1)162,000	(3)1914	701,000,000
6. Standard Oil of N. J.	1,369,000,000	1,072,000,000	520,000,000	1,123,000,000	111,000,000	34,000,000	80,000	91,000	1882	None
7. Union Pacific Railroad	1,140,000,000	869,000,000	819,000,000	205,000,000	38,000,000	26,000,000	51,000	60,000	(3)1897	415,000,000
8. Atch., Top. & Santa Fe R. R.	1,071,000,000	792,000,000	945,000,000	259,000,000	46,000,000	22,000,000	63,000	60,000	(3)1895	276,000,000
9. General Motors Corporation	915,000,000	1,521,000,000	400,000,000	(1)1,000,000,000	(1)180,000,000	70,000,00	51,000	83,000	1908	None
10. Ford Motor Company	(1)800,000,000	1,000,000,000	(1)300,000,000	751,000,000	(1)100,000,000	?	3	192,000	1903	None

(1) Estimated. (2) Includes market value of stocks and par value of bonds. (3) Date of present corporation, following reorganization.

From the New York *Times*.



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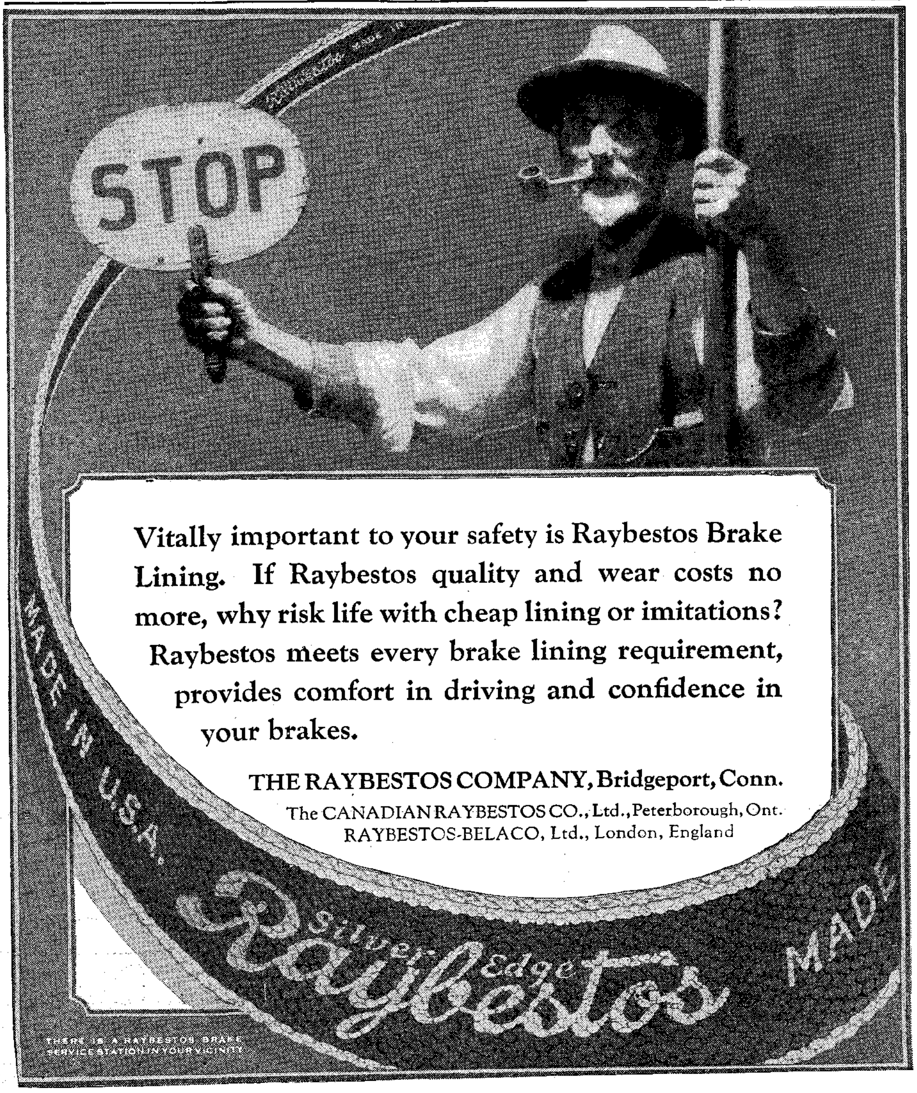
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

lower rate than do industrials, and their earnings are limited to a fixt rate on investment. Mr. Chase points out that:

> The most profitable corporation in the world at the present time is General Motors. In 1920 it earned $38,000,000, in 1926 it will exceed $180,000,000, leaving the Steel Corporation far in the rear. But in 1916, lest the comparison should be invidious, the Steel Corporation earned $272,000,000, which gives General Motors something to think about still. This was undoubtedly the greatest sum ever earned by any business in the world's history, and was due, of course, to war contracts.
>
> In 1925 General Motors passed Ford in the value of cars produced. In 1926 it went far ahead of Ford in total sales—roughly $1,000,000,000 against $750,000,000. Ford still leads in the number of cars however—1,448,000 in 1926 against General Motors' 1,216,000. In 1923 the Ford output was 1,915,000 cars. General Motors manufactures a complete line, from the high-priced Cadillac to the Chevrolet, which competes with the flivver. The General Motors Company is planning in 1927 to manufacture 600,000 ice machines, while Ford is about to begin the manufacture of commercial airplanes.

To those curious upon that subject, Mr. Chase is willing to pass on the information that the three stockholders of the Ford Company are Henry Ford, Edsel Ford, and Mrs. Ford. The United States Steel Corporation's position in its own industry is shown by the fact that it is said to produce about 40 per cent. of our iron and steel. We are reminded that back in 1912 the Government broke up the old Standard Oil Company into 33 units. The largest of these was and is the New Jersey company which did so well in the ten years after the dissolution that it declared a stock dividend of 400 per cent. in 1922. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company supervised a system of 17,000,000 telephones, owning three-quarters of all the telephones in the country and connecting with much of the remaining 25 per cent. A few facts about our billion-dollar railroads are noted:

> The Southern Pacific operates 12,950 miles of track, the Atchison 12,068, the Pennsylvania 10,887, the Union Pacific 9,555, the New York Central 6,930. The latter road, however, has supervision over 12,006 miles, including its affiliated companies. The Pennsylvania has 4,562 locomotives and 175,000 freight-cars, and takes first place in equipment. The Union Pacific comes last with 1,882 locomotives and 56,000 freight-cars. The Pennsylvania outranks all other roads with 230,000,000 tons of freight hauled; the New York Central is second with 111,000,000 tons.

In conclusion Mr. Chase remarks:

> The five railroads in the group have settled down to a more or less pedestrian pace. The five industrials are still in their glory. Their earnings are enormous and tending steadily upward, with the General Motors leading the field.

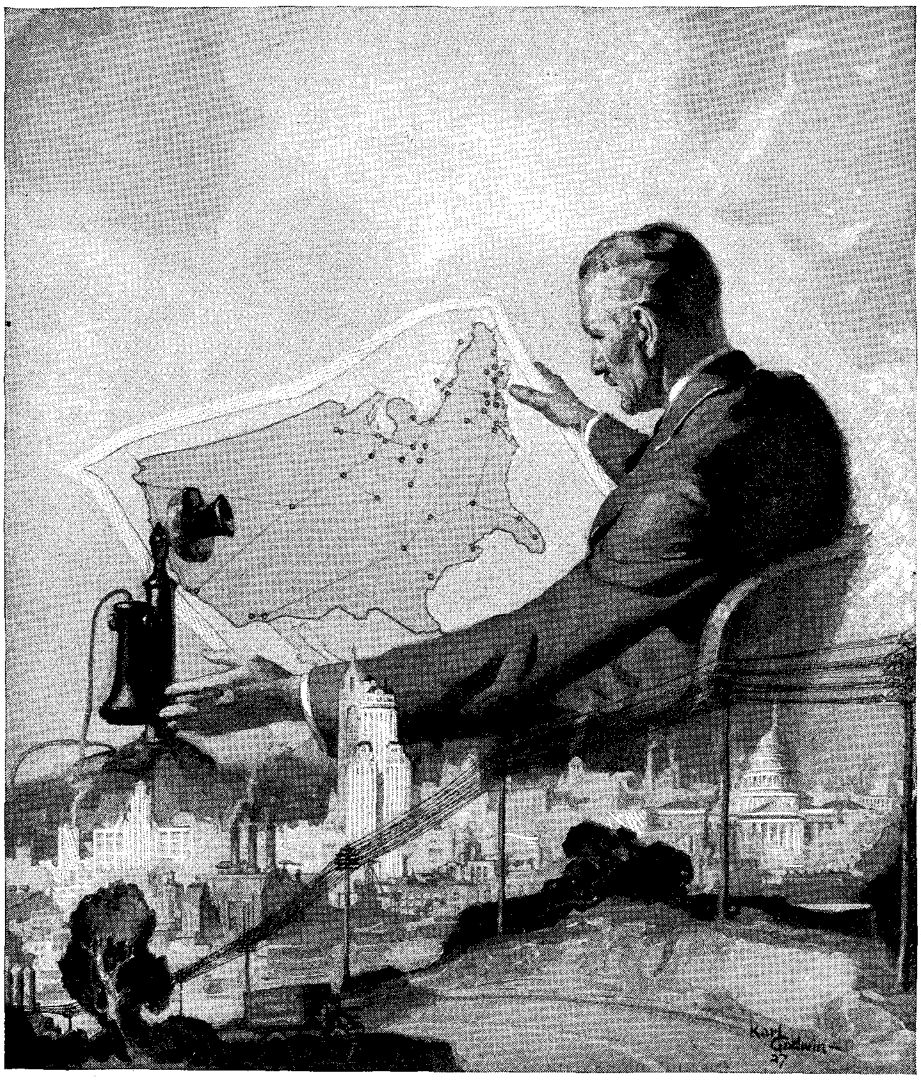
AMERICAN MONEY GOING INTO FRENCH ENTERPRISES

THE recent reports of American participation in the development of Havre as a world port interest the editor of *The Bache Review* (published by the Stock Exchange house of J. S. Bache and Company, New York) as evidence of the way in which American money is being used in one way or another to further French enterprises. Of course, he says, one reason why foreign money is being invested in France is the general feeling that economic conditions are looking up in that country. For one thing, unemployment is provided against by the institution of national and municipal public works. And then, French foreign trade is showing a gain in excess of imports. The condition of the Treasury is improving. While the franc has not been legally stabilized, a *de facto* stabilization is actually being accomplished. "The financial recovery under way for the last several months has been due to the ability and common sense of Poincaré." It is noted that:

> Poincaré's decision to pay this year's instalment upon France's war debt to the United States has been a further adjusting force. The ban placed by our Government upon the flotation of a French loan here until the war-debt agreement is ratified, is not preventing French credit from attracting funds even from this country. The French have an adequate gold reserve and an added reserve of sound foreign currency as a basis for financial operations, and have found it easy to borrow in Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and Canada. Moody gives a table showing French borrowing abroad since the advent of M. Poincaré. This has been effected through the medium of state-owned railways, etc., to the extent of about $107,000,000 in the last several months.

And then comes the news that an American group is participating with British and French interests in the development of Havre:

> This investment is unaffected by our government ban; work on the development was started in 1924 before the present policy of the American Government regarding foreign loans was put into effect. It is one of many transactions by which American interests have purchased stock in French enterprises or made direct purchases in industries or real estate there.
>
> The Havre development, it is said, will not call for a public flotation of any securities in the present stage. After it has been completed and has demonstrated its earning powers, there may be a public sale of securities, but this is at present remote. It is stated that the oil docks at Havre have been completed and that work is being pushed on the freight, passenger, and coal facilities, which are expected to be completed in 1928. The financial outlay is estimated at $10,000,000, besides which the Government has already done large development work in aid of the project. At any rate, considerable American capital is thus going into France through indirect channels.



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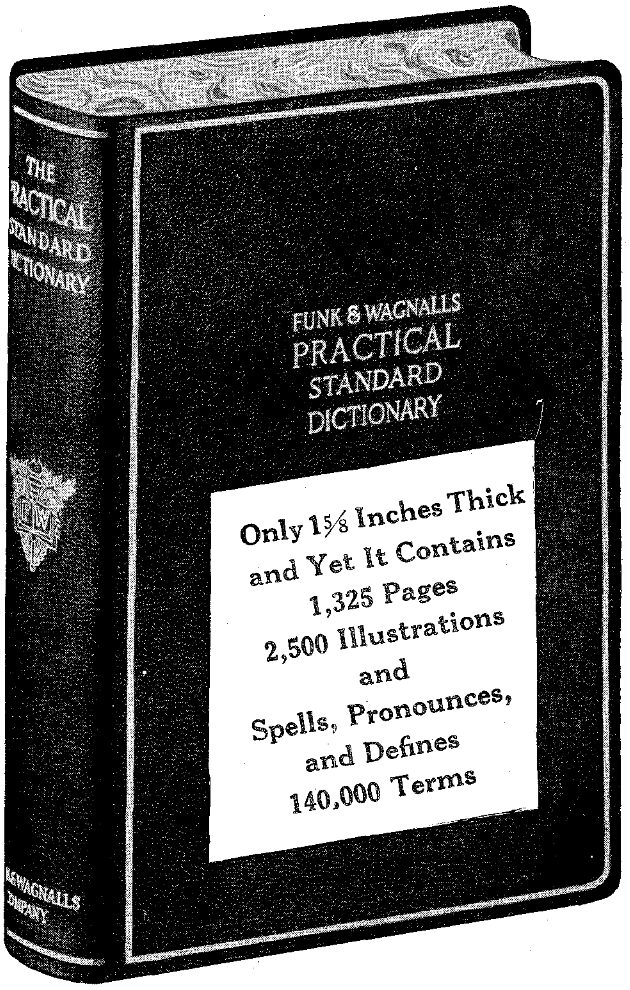
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 13.—The Cantonese troops under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek suffer a reverse at the hands of the Northern Army, and experience trouble within their own lines from Communist activities. A raid on Communist meetings in Shanghai by the Cantonese results in the death of 100 and the wounding of 250.

April 14.—Chinese Northern troops reoccupy the north bank of the Yangtze River from Yangchow to a point opposite Wuhu.

April 15.—A definite break between the moderates and radicals occurs in the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist political organization, and the moderates adopt resolutions demanding the arrest of radical leaders as "disturbers of the public order in China," while a mass meeting of radicals in Hankow denounces Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters as "counter-revolutionists," and invites Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang to lead the radical forces against General Chiang.

Governor Almeida and Socorro Garcia, Mayor of Chihuahua, are reported to have taken the field against the Mexican Federal Government.

April 16.—The American destroyers *Preble* and *Ford* and the cruiser *Cincinnati*, assisted by the British cruiser *Emerald*, engage with both Northern and Cantonese forces on the Yangtze River near Nanking, after being fired upon by the Chinese, and silence the Chinese land batteries. One American gunner is wounded.

The general strike of the Chinese in Shanghai ordered by the labor leaders in protest against the raids by the Cantonese on labor headquarters is called off, following a raid by the Cantonese on the meeting places of the radicals.

April 17.—The Rev. Morris Slichter of Toronto, Canada, and his eight-year-old daughter are reported murdered by Chinese bandits in Yunnanfu, in one of the wildest parts of China, and Mrs. Slichter and a five-year-old son, and Miss Mary I. Craig, a nurse, of Philadelphia are reported taken captive.

The revolutionists in the State of Colima are defeated by Federal troops, according to an announcement by the Mexican War Department.

April 18.—The British Independent Labor party, meeting in London, pledges itself to refuse all war service, including the manufacture and transport of munitions, should war with China occur.

Premier Alexis Rykoff tells the delegates to the All-Union Soviet convention in Moscow that it behooves the Soviet Union to prepare to meet the war threatened by "imperialistic" nations jealous of Russia's success in establishing "a true socialist republic."

As part of his program of opposition to the Communist element in the Kuomintang, the Cantonese political organization, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese Army, sets up a new government in Nanking, in opposition to that in Hankow, which he charges is controlled by the radical element.

Baron Tanaka, head of the Seiyukai party, accepts the Premiership of Japan to succeed Premier Wakasuki, who resigned because of the Privy Council's rejection of the Government's decision to aid the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., in its financial crisis.

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April 19.—The Hankow Government, representing the radical element of the Cantonese organization, dismisses Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, and appoints Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General," in his place. Gen. Chang Tso-lin, in control of the Peking Government, reveals that one of the documents seized in the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking purports to be Moscow's instructions to the Soviet Embassy to stir up mass animosity toward Europeans, particularly the British, and to resort to any means to provoke international intervention in China, even to the extent of looting and murdering foreigners.

DOMESTIC

April 14.—Bert Acosta and Clarence V. Chamberlin set the world's record by remaining in the air in a heavier-than-air machine 51 hours, 11 minutes and 20 seconds, exceeding by about six hours the record established by Lieutenants Drounin and Landry in France in August, 1925.

April 15.—The reply of Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, to the American note on the Nanking outrages offers to make restitution for damage, to give reasonable reparations, and to guarantee the safety of foreigners, but says the questions of apology and punishment should await investigation to determine the responsibility for the outbreak.

J. Ramsay Macdonald, former British Prime Minister, arrives in New York on a visit to this country.

All forces available are mustered into service to prevent breaks in the levees of the Mississippi River in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and 500 women and children, carrying their household goods and driving their live stock, flee from the danger zone south of Hickman, Kentucky.

April 16.—The State Department announces that it is investigating alleged thefts and forgeries of official documents of the United States Government in Mexico City.

Lieut.-Com. Richard E. Byrd and his pilot Floyd Bennett, who flew to the North Pole last year; Lieut. George O. Noville, and Anthony G. Fokker, aeronautical engineer, are injured when the Fokker monoplane *America*, built for a transatlantic flight, upsets at the end of its first flight at Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey.

Seven people are drowned in the Mississippi flood or die from exposure, thousands of acres are covered, and hundreds of persons are driven from their homes.

April 17.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith, of New York, replies to the open letter of Charles C. Marshall demanding whether in an issue the Governor would stand by the Roman Catholic Church or the Constitution of the United States, saying that he recognizes no power in the institution of his Church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution or the enforcement of the law of the land.

April 19.—Forty people are killed, and 200 are injured, it is estimated, by a series of tornadoes in Illinois.

The Mississippi River breaks through the levee at St. John's Bayou, near New Madrid, Missouri, and the flood continues to spread in Arkansas, more than seventy-five towns and villages in the two States being threatened.

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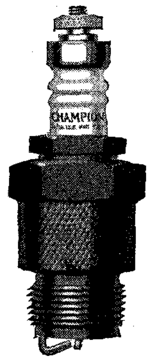

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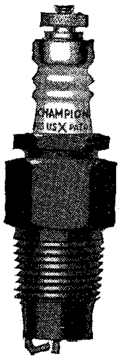

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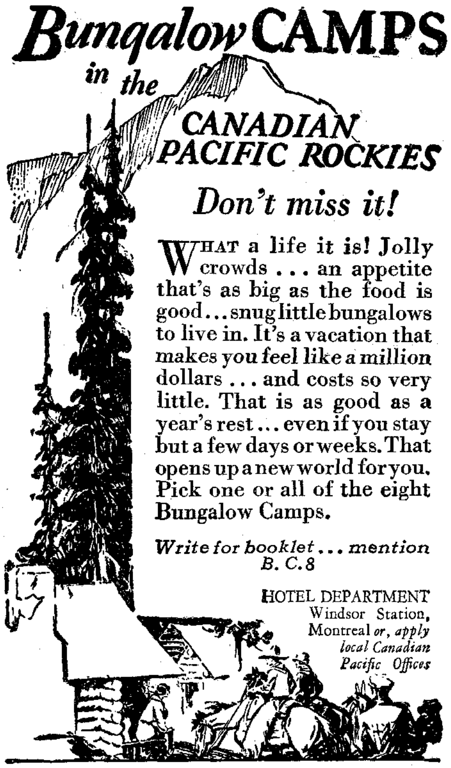

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—*Price list of a Storm Lake (Iowa) grocery.*

Liquid Silencer.—"Have you some of that gasoline that stops knocking?"

"Yes."

"Then give my wife a glass."—*Life.*

Doing Good by Stealth.—"I was shocked to hear that Peter eloped with your wife. I always thought he was your best friend."

"He is, but he doesn't know it yet."—*Toronto Goblin.*

Blown Off the Map.—
3 STATES HIT
BY BLIZZARD;
ONE MISSING
—*New Orleans Item-Tribune.*

Competition.—"Why did the boss fire you?"

"Well, you see, the boss was one of those who stand around and watch other fellows work. Well, people began to take me for the boss."—*Boys' Life.*

Might File the First Collar.—A monster laundry that is said to be the largest in the world is nearing completion in Chicago. We understand the officials of the company have invited President Coolidge to yank off the first button.—*Judge.*

Mastication Problem.—
SHALL THE FOOD LAW BE
TOOTHLESS?
By Arthur P. Chew
U. S. Department of Agriculture
—*Head-lines in a technical paper.*

Garden Sass.—"That florist surely keeps in touch with his slogan, 'Say it with flowers.'"

"What's his method?"

"Well, I know he has sent me a bunch of forget-me-nots with each bill."—*Christian Register.*

Capitol Camouflage.—"What do you understand by the term 'senatorial courtesy'?"

"It's a time-honored institution," answered Senator Sorghum, "designed to make polite sarcasm take the place of pugilism."—*Washington Star.*

No Cropper, No Scarehead.—The newspapers aren't consistent. The Prince of Wales rode a horse yesterday, stayed on the full distance and actually won the Lord Manners Cup. And what did he get? A small head-line on an inside page next to the turpentine quotations.—*New York Evening Post.*

Interlude of Peace.—
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Dear Sir:—

After the recent riot in Foochow, China, the resident Methodist bishop there cabled home, "Wife left for Manila. Everything quiet here."

—*Letter from Geo. W. Hinman, Secretary Oriental and Spanish-speaking Missions.*

Six-Cylinder Pet.—WANTED—A good roadster, must be gentle, for a woman to drive.—*Ad in an Ohio paper.*

Telling the Cook.—CUSTOMER—"Chicken croquettes, please."

WAITER—"Fowl ball!!!"—*Amherst Lord Jeff.*

Spread of Education.—
LONE COW PAYS HER
WAY THRU SCHOOL
—*Seattle Star.*

Help in Need.—"Is Annabelle really so dumb?"

"*Is* she? Why, she's so dumb she thinks hold-up men are swimming instructors!"—*Life.*

Back-seat Blaze.—Firemen were called to North Tenth Street between Main and Blondeau streets this morning, where an automobile had caught fire from a crossed wife in the car.—*Keokuk paper.*

Reversed Alibi. — JOHNNY'S MA — "Johnny, there were three pieces of cake in the pantry, and now there is only one. How did that happen?"

JOHNNY—"Well, it was so dark in there I didn't see the other piece."—*Goblin.*

She Took No Chances.—JESSIE—"I wanted to see what Bill would do; so I refused him when he first asked me to marry him."

JOAN—"But he might have rushed off without asking for an explanation."

JESSIE—"Hardly, I had the door locked."
—*Kansas City Star.*

So Now We Know.—The Egyptians developed writing in three stages, first they wrote symbols for the idea that they wanted to represent, for instance for a bee they made a picture of a bee; for a leaf a picture of a leaf. Then they combined both symbols and they express such an abstract thought as belief, a combination of "bee" and "leaf."—*Student's examination paper for matriculation at an Eastern College.*

Ringing the Changes.—The latest idea is ladies' stockings sold with a "spare." Says a lady, "If on a rainy day a truck splashes one stocking with mud, presto, I slip into a telephone booth and pull on the 'spare.' If both are splashed, I don't need to do that, because then both match."

Query: Why not make polka-dot stockings fashionable during the splashing season, then the telephone booths could be used for their normal purposes?—*Boston Transcript.*

Deceptive Whoop.—ROAD FOREMAN (calling at house opposite)—"Excuse me, madam, but have you been singing this morning?"

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"Yes, I have been singing a little, but why do you wish to know?"

R. F. (with obvious embarrassment)—"Well, you see, my men have knocked off twice already, thinking it was the dinner whistle, so I thought I had better ask you not to hang out quite so long on that top note."—*Wallaces' Farmer.*